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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a further decline in most industries.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 22.6 at 27th July, 1931, as compared with 21.8 at 22nd June, 1931, and 16.7 at 21st July, 1930. For males alone the percentage at 27th July, 1931, was 23.8, and for females 19.5. At 22nd June, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23.2 and 18.4.

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 27th July, 1931, there were approximately 9,174,100 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 97,000 less than a month before, and 549,500 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 27th July, 1931, there were 1,877,543 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 26,122 more than a month before, and 651,139 more than a year before. The total on 27th July, 1931, included 1,381,980 men, 53,293 boys, 399,039 women, and 43,231 girls. It was made up approximately of 1,274,760 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 508,450 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 94,330 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,709,621, included 240,714 men, 5,484 boys, 48,068 women, and 2,918 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 27th July, 1931, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 501,109 men, 17,250 boys, 193,378 women and 12,953 girls, who were on short time or were otherwise suspended from work on the definite understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 724,690 was 62,549 more than a month before, and 72,239 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 27th July, 1931, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 108,668 men, 257 boys, 2,171 women and 21 girls, who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 111,117 was 2,707 less than a month before, but 17,242 more than a year before.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.— There was a further decline in coalmining, general engineering, and motor vehicle manufacture; also in most of the textile industries, the clothing trades, and in building and public works contracting. Unemployment also increased in slate quarrying, shipbuilding and ship repairing, boot and shoe manufacture, and in shipping service. There was a slight improvement in the iron and steel and tinplate industries.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in July resulted in an estimated decrease of about £84,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 614,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £725 in those of 22,500 workpeople.

The principal bodies of workpeople affected by reductions in rates of wages included those on systems of payment by results, night-shift workers, and two and three-shift workers in the engineering, etc., trades; various classes of lower-paid men on the railways; textile bleachers, dyers, etc., in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland; wool textile operatives employed by various firms in Yorkshire (chiefly in the Bradford district); men employed by civil engineering contractors; drug and fine chemical workers; steel sheet millmen and galvanisers; electrical cable makers; cutlery and edge tool makers at Sheffield; and the employees of various local authorities in the London and Lancashire and Cheshire areas. Increases occurred, under sliding scales based on selling prices or the proceeds of the industry, in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast and West of Scotland districts, and coal miners in Warwickshire.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st August, the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 45 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 47 per cent. a month ago, and 57 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the increase over the level of July, 1914, was 28 per cent., compared with 30 per cent. a month ago, and 44 per cent. a year ago. The fall in the percentages since 1st July was mainly due to reductions in the prices of potatoes, the effect of which was partly counterbalanced by advances in the prices of eggs.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, and no allowance is made for any changes in the standard of living.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July was 38. In addition, 13 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in July (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 36,800, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in July was about 194,000 working days.

SEASONAL WORKERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Special enquiries were made on 8th September, 1930, and 19th January, 1931, regarding seasonal workers on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges. The principal object of the enquiries was to determine to what extent insured persons take up seasonal work for a limited period each year, and remain unemployed and in receipt of benefit for the whole, or the greater part, of the remainder

For this purpose particulars were obtained showing, as far as possible, the amount of seasonal work performed since January, 1928, the amount of non-seasonal work, together with the number of Unemployment Insurance contributions paid, and the amount of benefit drawn in each of the last three years. In addition to this general survey, a detailed analysis was made for each week of the previous year showing the number of days of unemployment, the number of days for which benefit was paid, and whether a contribution was paid or not.

The total number of workers who engage in seasonal occupations is unknown, and January was selected as the date for the second enquiry mainly because it was expected that work of a purely seasonal character would then be near the minimum, and the number unemployed near the maximum. The enquiries showed that at both dates the number of unemployed workers on the register who had been engaged on work of a seasonal character was comparatively small, but there was an increase of nearly 60 per cent. between September and January. The total on the Register at 8th September, 1930, was 7,876, and at 19th January, 1931, it was 12,849.

For the purpose of the enquiries seasonal work was divided into (1) work which is carried on for part only of the year and closed down altogether for the remainder, e.g., herring curing, salmon fishing, etc.; and (2) work which is carried on generally throughout the year but its volume is subject to marked seasonal fluctuations within the year, as a result of which extra staff is required in the busy seasons, e.g., hotel and boarding-house service at holiday resorts. (Building trade and clothing trade workers were excluded from the analysis.)

All the individuals registered, at the dates selected, within the occupations in the first class were included in the analysis, together with any applicants whose alternative occupation was of the kind in question, provided they had, in fact, performed any such seasonal work during the preceding three years.

As regards the second class, every applicant was included whose record of employment showed that he or she worked only at the busy season of the year. All persons classified as temporarily stopped were excluded from the inquiry.

Numbers on the Register.—The following Table shows the relation between the total numbers of men and women wholly unemployed on the Register and the numbers classified as "seasonal workers" under the definitions given above :-

	8th Se	eptember	, 1930.	19th January, 1931.			
-	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
(1) Total wholly un- employed (2) Numbers classified	986,737	291,264	1,278,001	1,370,594	391,479	1,762,073	
as "seasonal" workers	3,313	4,563	7,876	4,356	8,493	12,849	
(3) Percentage classi- fied as "seasonal"	0-3	1.6	0.6	0.3	2-2	0.7	

The increase was thus relatively greater among women than among men, mainly because the trades in which seasonal work is heaviest in the summer and slackest in the winter (such as foodpreserving and boarding-house service) are largely women's trades.

Principal Occupations included.—Fifteen occupations accounted for 70 per cent. of the men included in the analysis in September, and 80 per cent. in January, and the numbers who had worked in 1930 in each of these occupations were as follow:-

		ME	N.			
Occupation.					included ptember. 1930.	analysis. January. 1931.
Maltsters					580	97
Salmon fishers					274	379
Labourers (seasonal)					202	164
	2.014	W. O. In Line			198	517
Hotel and boarding-ho	ouse	workers			189	680
					158	148
Fish workers				•••	133	271
Attendants (seasonal)					85	317
Agricultural workers (seas	onal)		7 9 0	76	128
		5200 TO BOX		0	71	1000
Chemical manure wor	kers				64	72
Nursery hands (season					54	52
Ice-cream vendors					54	211
Fruit pickers	000	1986. 19			40	32
Post Office workers		5 miles		7	36	78
Drivers and conducto	rs				18	236
Seamen, stewards, ya	chtsi	nen, eng	inee	rs, etc.	27	286
Total of a	bove	1000	91.1		2,259	3,596
					-	

Some occupations represented in the September analysis did not appear in January, while some new ones were added. In some cases (e.g. maltsters and distillery workers) it is clear that the season of work falls in the winter, but in the majority it falls in the summer.

Among women 15 occupations accounted for nearly 80 per cent. of the total in September, and nearly 90 per cent. in January. There was a very large increase by January in the number of hotel and boarding-house workers, fish workers, and shop assistants on the Register. There were comparatively few occupations in which the numbers unemployed in January showed a substantial decline. Instances of this kind include jam workers, and it would appear that fruit-preserving is spread over a large part of the year, and that at least a proportion of such workers may be employed on different kinds of fruit at different parts of the year. Jam workers, for example, may be employed on marmalade making. This would not, however, exclude the possibility of extra workers being employed temporarily at the busiest seasons :-

WOM	EN.			
		Se	-	January.
			1930.	1931.
			896	1,975
		/	851	574
orkers.			774	3,212
			202	279
			104	30
			99	476
			68	29
		•••	57	
			42	111
lers			39	27
rkers			35	77
			6	279
			9	148
			9	87
			18	66
rkers			19	42
			-	
			3,238	7,412
			4	13 14
	orkers	ers	Number Se	Number included September. 1930

Record of employment and unemployment.—A comparatively small number of seasonal occupations accounted for the great bulk of the individuals included in the analysis, and the following Table summarises the position in 10 of these occupations for men and 5 for women. The figures relate to the record in 1929 for the September analysis, and in 1930 for the January analysis. (The record for 1930 was, of course, incomplete in September last.)

MEN.

16 whetens	1000		sonal ork.	No	on-Seaso work.	nal		
Seasonal	Date of analysis.		Aver-	a net	weeks	rage of work rear.	Average con-	Average weeks
occupation.		No. of cases.	age weeks of work in year.	No. of cases.	Per worker with non- season- al work.	Per worker in total.	tribu- tions paid.	of benefit drawn.
Maltsters {	Sept. '30	580	29	120	12	2 6	37 35	9 12.5
	Jan. '31	97 274	18 25	144	14	4.5	26	9.3
Salmon fishers	Sept. '30	379	26	218	7	4	28	11
Seasonal }	Jan. '31 Sept. '30	202	17	71	9	3	25	17
labourers	Jan. '31 Sept. '30	164	17	71 60	9	3.3	25 18	17.5
Sugar-beet workers	Jan. '31	198 517	13	267	17	8	26	14.7
Hotel and)	THE PARTY PROPERTY.	189	18	41	9	2	24	13
boarding- }	Sept. '30 Jan. '31	680	20	135	11	2	27	17
house workers)	Sept. '30	133	17	75	10	6	23	12.7
Fish workers {	Jan. '31	271	16	100	10	4	25	15
Sports and	Jan. '31 Sept. '30	158	28	36	16	4	36	6.3
games	Jan. '31 Sept. '30	148	19	34	11 8	3	27 23	16
Drivers and	Jan. '31	18 236	22 20	60	9	2	26	18
Seamen, stew-			16	13	12	6	24	12.5
ards, yachts-	Sept. '30 Jan. '31	27 286	22	68	9	2	27	11
men, etc.	Did November 1	The state of the	16	22	14	6	20	14.7
Tce cream vendors {	Sept. '30 Jan. '31	211	20	54	8	2	25	18.7
Total Carlo	Parings of	76 3	Womi	en.	original or		32 1	
	(1			1	1	1	1
771 1	Sept. '30	896	17	120	12	2	19	2
Fish workers {	Jan. '31	1,975	17	150	14	1	17 22	5.7
Jam and pre- {	Sept. '30 Jan. '31	851 574	16	103	15	2 2	19	14
Hotel and	Jan. 31	314	13	00	13	7		
boarding-	Sept. '30	774	17	169	14	3	21	6.5
house work-	Jan. '31	3,212	19	773	11	3	23	9.7
ers			10		17	1.4	18	6
Shop	Sept. '30	99	18	101	17	2	22	12
assistants \	Jan. '31	410	13	101	10	1 4	111	7

The Table brings out the following main points:-

(1) Seasonal work among men accounted on the average for between 16 to 26 weeks of work in the year, and among women for about 9 to 19 weeks

(2) Roughly 30 to 50 per cent. of the men, and about 20 per cent. of the women, also had work in non-seasonal occupations. These proportions vary considerably as between the various seasonal occupations. (Thus, among women fish-workers only 8 per cent. of those on the register in January also had non-seasonal work in 1930.) seasonal work in 1930.)

(3) Generally speaking the non-seasonal work is of definitely shorter duration than the seasonal work, and if the average amount of non-seasonal work per worker in the total is considered, it is found to be only a fraction of the average amount of seasonal

(4) The average number of contributions paid agrees fairly closely with the amount of seasonal and non-seasonal work combined, when allowance is made for the possibility of broken

(5) The benefit drawn does not account for the whole of the period in the year for which contributions were not paid. The average benefit drawn covers 11 to 19 weeks in the case of men and 6 to 13 weeks in the case of women, while the average number of contributions is approximately 25 for men and 21 for women. It would appear therefore that there have been periods in which benefit has been disallowed, or has not been claimed, or

the record of employment in uninsured work may be incomplete.

(6) Among men, salmon fishers and sugar-beet workers show the largest proportions obtaining non-seasonal work. They get work in agriculture and similar occupations. Hotel workers, drivers and conductors, seamen, and ice-cream vendors show

small proportions obtaining non-seasonal work.

(7) Among women, hotel workers and shop assistants have the highest proportions getting non-seasonal work; while fishworkers, jam-workers, and fruit-pickers show much smaller

Nature of non-seasonal work.—Among the men the principal non-seasonal occupation was that of labourer; a few of the salmon fishers also engage in agriculture, in sea-fishing or as seamen. Among women, the workers in jam factories engage during the off-season in domestic service, or, in the case of those in the cotton areas, they work as spinners and reelers and as other factory hands. The women fish-workers show non-seasonal work in private domestic service and as net-menders and weavers. The hotel domestic workers engage during the off-season as factory workers (in the cotton areas), as shop assistants, waitresses, and barmaids. The fruit-pickers range over a variety of occupations during the off-season

Contribution record.—The contribution and benefit records shown by the analyses of September 1930, and January 1931, are very similar, and it will be convenient therefore to examine the results of

the January inquiry only from this point of view.

The figures are given in the following Tables:—

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Numbers who had paid contributions within certain ranges.

Insurance Year.	0.	1-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30- 39.	40– 49.	50- 53.	Total.	Average contributions paid.
1927–28 M. F. 1928–29 M. F. 1929–30 M. F. 12 mths. M. ended 17	2,088 399 1,048 223 374 237	950 356 1,091 369 1,171 429	586 1,854 647 1,875 817 2,296 963	877 1,277 977 2,028 1,303 2,515 1,398	837 720 1,021 966 945 1,052 989	550 649 489 613 442 527 261	469 614 420 531 210 217 32	4,309 8,152 4,309 8,152 4,309 8,152 4,309	25 18 26 21 25 21 23
Jan. '31) F.	388	1,179	2,595	ercenta	951 ges.	212	21	8,152	19

927-28 M			13.6	20.4	19.4	12.8	10-9	100-0	25
F			22.7	15.6	8.9	8.0	7.5	100.0	18
1928-29 M			15.0	22.6	23.7	11.4	9.7	100.0	26
1929–30 F			23.0	24.9	11.8	7.5	6.5	100.0	21
F			28.2	30.8	12.9	10.3	4.9	100.0	25 21
nded 17 }			22.4	32.4	23.0	6.0	0.7	100.0	23
an. '31) F	4.8	14.4	31.8	34.4	11.7	2.6	0.3	100.0	19

The men had paid on the average about 25 and the women about 21 contributions in each of the three completed years 1927–1930. About 5 per cent. of the men and 2.7 per cent. of the women had paid 50 contributions or more in the year 1929–1930, but these proportions are much less than those for the two preceding years. About 5 per cent. of the men and nearly 5 per cent. of the women paid no contributions in 1929–1930; these proportions also show decreases on the transportations. on the two preceding years.

The contribution record for the most recent year, of the seasonal workers on the register in January last, is but slightly inferior to that of all claimants on the register at about the same time. The average contributions and the percentages with no contributions and with full contributions are much the same; but the proportion of seasonal workers with between 40 and 50 contributions is less than the corresponding figure for claimants as a whole, while the proportion with between 20 and 30 contributions is greater.

BENEFIT. Numbers who had drawn benefit within certain ranges of

-			ALCOHOLD S	GELLES / LELLY	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Marie Control	Jilliozi 1999				
Ben yea begin ir	rs	0.	1- 48.	49– 96.	97– 144.	145— 192.	193– 246.	241- 288.	289– 312.	Total.	Average days drawn
1927 1928 1929 1930	M. F. M. F. M. F.	2,455 6,091 1,917 5,671 1,340 4,152 1,218 3,861	577 1,352 404 928 275 736 919 1,480	488 401 562 641 536 817 1,267 1,819	389 180 617 443 797 960 450 513	212 91 427 294 676 786 274 292	120 26 224 117 425 450 140 125	45 9 107 43 169 177 27 55	23 2 51 15 91 74 14 7	4,309 8,152 4,309 8,152 4,309 8,152 4,309 8,152	41 12 67 26 97 60 60 40
			beel L		Perce	ntages	•				
1927 1928 1929 1930	M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F.	57·0 74·7 44·5 69·6 31·1 50·9 28·3 47·3	13·4 16·6 9·4 11·3 6·4 9·1 21·4 18·2	11·3 4·9 13·0 7·8 12·5 10·0 29·4 22·3	9·0 2·2 14·3 5·5 18·4 11·8 10·4 6·3	5·0 1·1 9·9 3·6 15·7 9·6 6·3 3·6	2·8 0·4 5·2 1·5 9·9 5·5 3·3	1.0 0.1 2.5 0.5 3.9 2.2 0.6 0.7	0·5 0·0 1·2 0·2 2·1 0·9 0·3 0·1	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	41 12 67 26 97 60 60 40

Benefit.--When each of the three years 1927-1928-1929 is considered separately the percentage of men who did not draw benefit in any particular year varied between 31 in 1929 and 57 in 1927, the corresponding figures for women being 51 and 74·7 per cent. (It is important to remember that these figures are obtained by taking each of the three years separately. The percentages would of course, be smaller if all three years were considered together.) The remainder have been classified within ranges of 48 days benefit, and the Table shows that among men not more than 2.1 per cent. received benefit for more than 48 weeks in any one of the three years. Among women, not more than 1.0 per cent. received benefit to this extent.

The percentages who drew some benefit, but not exceeding 16 weeks were, among men, 24·7 per cent. in 1927, 22·4 per cent. in 1928, and 18·9 per cent. in 1929. Among women, the corresponding percentages were: 1927—21·5, 1928—19·1, and 1929—19·1.

Record for the 12 months preceding the date of inquiry.—An analysis is available of the contribution and benefit record for the 12 months preceding the date of each enquiry.

The following Table summarises this record:—

Date of

Inquiry.

CONTRIBUTIONS. Men.

100000000000000000000000000000000000000		Percenta	iges with		2854 2852 5	Average
STATE OF THE PARTY	1–14.	15-24.	25-34.	35–44.	45-52.	Hong
100000	24.3	19.8	24.4	19-9	4.0	23

September, 1930 January, 1931	6·1 5·5	24.3	19·8 30·2	24·4 31·6	19·9 12·2	4·0 2·8	23 23
Castal de Jack			Women.	elignatures Total	210,101, 301		
September, 1930 January, 1931	7·2 4·8	33.7	32·8 42·5	14.1	7·2 6·1	3.0	17 19

The contribution record was not ascertainable in 1.5 per cent. of the men's cases and 2.0 per cent. of the women's in September,

The men had thus a distinctly better contribution record than the women. The following Table shows that they also drew rather more benefit:-

BENEFIT.

		Said of the	Men.				Si OHE
Date of		Percent	tages who	o drew (v	weeks)		Average
Inquiry.	0.	1–12.	13-24.	25–36.	37-48.	49–52.	weeks drawn.
September, 1930 January, 1931	7·5 4·9	22.9	33.0	19·4 26·8	13.8	3.4 2.4	22 22
	1 200 kg		Women.				
September, 1930 January, 1931	22·2 13·5	24·4 27·1	27·2 31·8	16·1 19·7	8·1 6·7	2·0 1·2	20 19

Among the insured men in the January analysis 80 per cent. were on ordinary benefit and 15 per cent. on transitional benefit. Among women about 73 per cent. were on ordinary benefit and 14 per cent. on transitional benefit. The remainder had claims under consideration or were non-claimants. These percentages are about the same as for all claimants on the register at the same

Employment and Unemployment.—On the schedule for each worker, a record was obtained of the number of days of proved unemployment in each week of the preceding twelve months

In 53.2 per cent. of the weeks in the case of the men and 61.6 per cent. in the case of the women there was no proof of unemployment. In 38.8 per cent. of the weeks for men, and 31.6 for women, unemployment was proved for six days in each week. This leaves

a balance of only 8 per cent. for men and 6.8 per cent. for women in which unemployment was proved for 1 to 5 days, and in the majority of these weeks unemployment was proved for 3 days

Much more unemployment was experienced by those on transitional benefit than by those on ordinary benefit.

Age Distribution.—The following Table shows the age distribution of the workers included in the analyses:—

		Percentage in each Age Group.									
Age Group.		Me	n.	Women.							
		Sept., 1930.	Jan., 1931.	Sept., 1930.	Jan., 1931.						
18—20 21—24 25—34 35—44 45—54 65 and over Not stated		6.6 14.5 30.9 17.6 16.1 13.6 0.2 0.5	7·3 14·5 30·2 17·5 15·3 13·5 0·2 1·5	15·0 19·9 29·3 18·2 11·9 5·0 0·1 0·6	13.9 20.7 31.4 16.8 10.5 5.1						
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						

There is little difference between the results of the two analyses. The male seasonal workers on the Register are younger on the average than claimants as a whole, while among women the average age is much the same in both cases. Among seasonal workers 52 per cent. of the men and 66 per cent. of the women were under 35, while among the whole body of claimants 47.5 per cent. of the men and 65.8 per cent. of the women were under that age.

OUTPUT, COSTS AND PROCEEDS OF THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

First Quarter of 1931.

A STATISTICAL summary* of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1931,† prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainments for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 56,723,277 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 52,174,214 tons were

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £35,259,378, equivalent to 13s. 6·19d. per ton. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £37,223,513, equivalent to 14s. 3.23d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £1,964,135 or 9.04d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that there were credit balances in all districts, ranging from 2.59d. per ton in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 1s. 11.77d. per ton in South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire.

The number of workpeople employed was 838,696, and the number of man-shifts worked was 52,098,844. The average output per man-shift worked was 21.78 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 2.45d.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return, based, so far as Northumberland and Durham are concerned, on returns furnished for the purpose of the wages ascertainments, and, for other districts, on information supplied by the Mining Association of Great Britain. For Great Britain as whole the average value of such allowances was 4.84d. per shift.

The following Table compares some of the more important figures with those in previous returns :-

Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton.;	No. of Work- people employed.	Output per man- shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked.§
1928. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	Per cent. 97 97 96 96	Tons. 61,833,281 55,034,291 53,552,053 59,099,369	8. d. -0 9·34 -1 5·02 -1 4·11 -0 2·87	921,448 890,863 859,259 850,770	Cwts. 21·24 20·98 21·13 21·80	s. d. 9 5·02 9 3·09 9 3·25 9 2·84
1929. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	97 96 97 97	63,851,058 59,422,734 60,497,604 64,872,965	+0 9·15 -0 3·43 -0 0·22 +0 11·29	880,941 894,282 894,390 903,914	22·13 21·45 21·40 21·78	9 2.69 9 2.59 9 2.61 9 2.78
1930. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	97 96 96 96	64,749,447 55.850,573 54,249,688 57,061,222	+1 1·37 -0 1·94 -0 2·40 +0 6·20	911,218 886,229 853,477 849,344	21·94 21·32 21·34 21·84	9 3·25 9 3·26 9 3·85 9 3·79
1931. 31st Mar.	96	56,723,277	+0 9.04	838,696	21.78	9 2.45

[•] Cmd. 3895. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).
† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the murater ended 30th April, 1931.
‡ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.
‡ Excluding the value of allowances in kind.

ABSENTEEISM IN COAL MINES.

August, 1931.

THE Industrial Health Research Board have issued a Report* dealing with (i) the absenteeism of miners in relation to short time and other conditions, and (ii) a study of absenteeism at certain

ABSENTEEISM IN RELATION TO SHORT TIME, ETC.

In the first part of the Report the Board refer to a previous Report on the subject of absenteeism in coal mines† at a group of collieries in England, relating, in the main, to the years 1924 and 1925. Since that date the hours have been lengthened by half an hour; and there has been a falling off in demand for coal, leading both to lower rates of wages and to a reduction in the number of shifts worked by the mines. In some of the mines studied, more-over, pithead baths have been installed in the interval between the two investigations. The present Report, therefore, endeavours to study the influence of these altered conditions on absenteeism.

The later investigation, which relates to the years 1927-8, covered over 10,000 miners working underground and 2,700 surface men. The men were often on short time, and were paid at a considerably lower wages scale than at the time of the earlier inquiry.

It was found that voluntary absenteeism, and even to some extent absence from work through sickness and accidents, were much affected by these adverse conditions. When the possible earnings of the coal-face workers fell 32 per cent., the time lost by voluntary absenteeism fell to a half, and that lost by sickness fell to three-fourths; but absenteeism from accidents was slightly increased. The other underground men were still more affected; and when their possible earnings fell 24 per cent. their absenteeism from voluntary causes, sickness, and accidents fell 38, 20, and 17 per cent. respectively. Surface men showed intermediate reductions

The results of the inquiry of 1927-8 confirmed those of 1924-6 in showing that, with a rise of underground temperature, there was a considerable increase of sickness absenteeism. There was likewise a marked increase of accident frequency. As before, the increase related chiefly to minor accidents, those entailing less than ten days' disablement being three times more numerous at an underground temperature of 81 degrees than at one of 63 degrees. On the other hand, major accidents, causing 60 or more days' disability, were rather less numerous, in coal-face workers, at high temperatures than at low temperatures.

The accident rates for the younger men corresponded fairly well with those observed in 1924-5; but the coal-face men of 50 and upwards showed an 18 per cent. increase in frequency rate, and a 41 per cent. increase in severity rate, over the 1924–5 figures. The other underground men of 40 and upwards showed increases of 9 and 30 per cent. on the 1924-5 figures. These increases may have been due to the greater fatigue incident to the longer working day. They related especially to the men working at temperatures above 70 degrees, and each accident to the older men entailed an absence from work which was, on an average, 22 per cent. greater than in 1924-5.

Voluntary absenteeism appeared to be closely associated with the labour turnover at the various collieries, and with the distance the men had to walk underground from pit bottom to working place. It was also related to the distance of the homes of the men from the

The evidence as to the effect of the installation of pithead baths was not very conclusive; but so far as it went it appeared to show that the installation of baths was associated with a reduction in the time lost through sickness.

ABSENTEEISM IN CERTAIN SCOTTISH COLLIERIES.

The second part of the Report deals with an investigation conducted, at the request of the Mines Department, into the incidence of sickness among Scottish miners, as it had been found that there were significant differences in the sickness rates of some pits, or groups of pits, as compared with others. The opportunity was also taken to inquire into the low rates of absenteeism in Scotland as compared with other coalfields. The inquiry was carried on at seven pits, five in Fifeshire and two in Midlothian.

As regards sickness, the general conclusion is that the varying ickness rates may be due to the operation of certain environmental factors. Generally, the atmospheric conditions at the collieries with high sickness rates were inferior to those at the collieries where the sickness rates were low. In the Midlothian group, other factors such as housing, proximity of homes to the pit, and the wetness of working places may have contributed.

The apparent difference in the amount of absenteeism in Scotland as compared with other coalfields can be to some extent accounted for by the partial exclusion from the returns of absences on account of sickness and accident; and it is suggested that greater uniformity

As regards accident rates, it was found that, though the frequency of accidents was less in Scotland than elsewhere, as measured by ne number of accidents per million hours worked, there was no difference at all in the severity rate, as measured by the time lost per thousand hours worked.

* Two Studies of Absenteeism in Coal Mines. Industrial Health Research Board: Report No. 62. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 11d. post

free). † Industrial Fatigue Research Board: Report No. 51. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. post free). A notice of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1928 (pages 319-20).

RESTRICTIONS ON RECRUITMENT TO THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1927 (pages 286-7), reference was made to the restrictions on recruitment to the coal-mining industry introduced in connection with section 18 of the Mining Industry Act, 1926. This section empowers the Minister of Labour, Industry Act, 1920. This section empowers the Minister of Labour, after consultation with associations representing respectively employers and workpeople, "to make regulations for the purpose of securing that, in the recruitment of persons over the age of eighteen years for employment to which this section applies, preference is given . . . to persons who were employed in such employment during the period of seven days ending on the 30th day of April, 1926, or when last before that date in regular employment." The employor when last before that date in regular employment. The employment ment covered by the section is "any employment in or about a coal mine in the getting, handling, hauling, preparation, and despatch of coal." It is expressly laid down that no restrictions shall be imposed on the employment of disabled ex-service men in receipt of disability

After consultation with representatives of the industry, the Minister decided not to make regulations, but to accept instead a formal undertaking by the Mining Association and others to carry out the intention of the section. This undertaking, which covers all the members of the Association, all non-federated associations, and the more important non-associated collieries, was signed by the Mining Association on 20th July, 1927, and came into operation on 1st August, 1927. It provides that recruitment to any of a number of specified occupations shall be restricted to "eligible persons," who may be defined as: (a) persons under 18 years of age; (b) disabled ex-service men in receipt of disability pensions; (c) mining students; and (d) persons who were employed in any of the specified occupations during the week ended 30th April, 1926, or whose last regular employment before that date was in any of the specified

Other persons (generally described as "new entrants") may not be engaged unless particulars of the vacancies have been notified by the employer to the nearest local office of the Ministry of Labour, and either fourteen days have elapsed after such notifications have been received, without the submission of suitable "eligible persons," or the local office has given notice to the employer before the expiration of fourteen days that such persons cannot be submitted.

The undertaking also provides for information to be furnished by colliery companies showing: (i) the names, addresses, and other particulars of any "new entrants" engaged by them; and (ii) the number of "new entrants" and the number of "eligible persons" engaged by them each month. Copies of the undertaking and of the list of specified occupations were published in the above-mentioned article, in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1927.

The undertaking has now been in force for about four years, and has been well observed. The returns received from the colliery companies show that, during the period 1st August, 1927, to 30th April, 1931, engagements of "new entrants" averaged only about fifteen a month; and of the total number of engagements during this period about a quarter took place during the first five months. In a number of these engagements no "eligible persons" could be found to fill the vacancies, owing to local shortages of the particular type of labour required, and owing to the difficulty, due either to the lack of housing or lodging accommodation or to some other cause, of bringing suitable eligible labour from other areas. In a few cases it has been necessary to enlist the assistance of the district coal owners' association to secure compliance by individual collieries with the terms of the undertaking.

Independently of the returns furnished by the colliery companies the Department has been able, by means of its existing machinery, and without the institution of new procedure, to watch the entry into the coal-mining industry of both insured and uninsured persons. The arrangements in operation are as explained below:-

(i) A person previously employed in an occupation or industry not covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts (e.g., agriculture), not being in possession of an unemployment book, must apply to a local office of the Department for an unemployment book before he can enter or retain employment in the coal-mining industry. In these cases, inquiries are made at the time of application for the coal-mining industry. for the book to ascertain whether the applicants in question are eligible, under the restrictions, for employment in the specified occupations which they desired to take up or had obtained. Where the inquiries indicate ineligibility, the attention of the colliery company concerned is drawn to the apparent irregularity of the engagement, with a view to the replacement of the "new entrant," if desirable and practicable, by an eligible person. During the period 1st August, 1927, to 31st December, 1930, 3,880 such cases have been investigated; of this number, of not more than about 450 cases could it be definitely affirmed that they related to

(ii) In the case of persons previously engaged in insurable employment who transfer to coal mining from some other industry, an examination is undertaken at the annual exchange of unemployment books. It is possible, by a scrutiny of the industry letters entered on the books sent to local offices of the Department to be exchanged, to detect cases of men who have transferred to coal mining from another industry during the previous insurance year. All such cases of transfer to the coal-mining industry are investigated, to ascertain whether the applicants concerned are eligible for the employment to which they have transferred. These inquiries were instituted at the exchange of books in 1929 and again in 1930; and the results show that, out of a total of approximately 8,000 transfers in each of the insurance years 1928-29 and 1929-30, only

158 (or 2 per cent.) in 1928-29, and 84 (or 1 per cent.) in 1929-30, were definitely found to relate to "new entrants."

The above figures indicate the measure of success that has been achieved by the method of procedure by means of the undertaking given by the Mining Association. Where "new entrants" have been admitted to the industry it can be said that, in general, this was due to the existence of special circumstances in individual cases, such as a shortage of eligible labour, or to other factors which rendered the exclusion of the "new entrant" impracticable or

In the course of the administration of the restrictions, a large number of doubtful cases have come before the Department for consideration and decision. In arriving at decisions on these cases, the aim has been to adhere as closely as possible to the letter of the undertaking without violating its spirit. A considerable number of the cases relate to men who were employed in the industry up to 1921, and who, either after the dispute of that year, or in the subsequent years of depression, obtained a livelihood in another trade. In such cases the man's eligibility depends on whether the employment outside the coal-mining industry constitutes "regular employment" within the meaning of the undertaking. A small number of cases were received calling for a decision whether a particular occupation was or was not included in the schedule of specified occupations. Other cases related to:— (a) men with previous colliery experience who had resided and worked abroad for some years; (b) men or youths engaged by colliery companies on sympathetic grounds, e.g., sons of previous employees who had been killed in pit accidents, cripples, etc.; (c) men previously employed in subsidiary undertakings (e.g., brickworks, pipeworks) under the control of colliery companies, who desired to secure, or had in fact obtained, employment in the pit; (d) youths over 18 years of age belonging to mining families, who had sought but failed to obtain colliery employment

before their eighteenth birthday.

Section 18, which was due to expire on 31st December, 1929, was re-enacted in the Expiring Laws Continuance Acts of 1929 and 1930 to operate during 1930 and 1931. The undertaking given by the Mining Association was also due to expire on 31st December, 1929; and a short time before that date discussions as to the terms in which the undertaking should be renewed for a further period were entered into with representatives of the industry. These negotiations did not result in any alteration in the provisions of the undertaking, which remains in operation

until further notice. So far as the past is concerned it is safe to say that, during the four years in which it has been in operation, the undertaking given by the Mining Association, loyally observed by the individual colliery companies and supported by the Miners' Federation, has achieved the object which Section 18 had in view, namely, to preserve for those miners whose employment has been confined to the coal-mining industry, and who have therefore become habituated to work in that industry and have little or no chance of obtaining work in other industries, any opportunities for adult employment which the coal-mining industry has been able to offer. This object has been achieved, moreover, on the one hand without in general inflicting hardship on other individuals, and, on the other hand, without imposing an economic burden upon the

MINERS' WELFARE FUND.

I.—MINING INDUSTRY (WELFARE FUND) ACT, 1931. THE Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1931, received the Royal

Under section 20 of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, a fund was constituted for five years known as the Miners' Welfare Fund, from which allocations are made for such purposes as miners' institutes and libraries, recreation and sports grounds, pithead baths, hospitals and convalescent homes, education and research, scholarships, and other objects connected with the social well being, recreation, and conditions of living of workers in or about coal mines.* The Fund is derived from a levy of one penny per ton on all coal raised, and since 1926 has been supplemented by a permanent levy on royalties imposed by the Mining Industry Act

In 1925 the output levy was continued for a second period of five years, but, in the absence of amending legislation, it would have ceased to be payable after this year. The present Act extends by a further five years the period during which payments are to be made to the Fund by coal owners.

II.—APPOINTMENT OF INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The Secretary for Mines announced in the House of Commons on 7th July, in answer to a question, that a Committee had been appointed "to inquire how far the objects of section 20 of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, have been met, what remains to be done, and whether the scope of the Fund and the existing machinery for its administration, as defined in that section and as developed in practice, are satisfactory for the future; and to report on all these matters, with particular reference to the question of the amount and duration of the levy in the future."

The members of the Committee are:—Viscount Chelmsford (Chairman); Mr. Gordon Macdonald, M.P.; Mr. Geoffrey Mander, M.P.; Mr. A. K. McCosh (nominated by the Mining Association of Great Britain); and Mr. Alfred Smith (nominated by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain).

* See Ninth Report of Miners' Welfare Committee: H.M. Stationery Office: price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. post free). A notice of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1931, page 174.

LABOUR LEGISLATION, 1930-31.

THE following is a short summary of the principal measures relating to labour matters passed during the session of Parliament which began on 28th October, 1930, up to the adjournment on 31st July, 1931

Four Unemployment Insurance Acts have been passed during the

The Unemployment Insurance (No. 4) Act, 1930 (21 Geo. 5, ch. 3), which received the Royal Assent on 19th December, 1930, raised the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Fund from sixty to seventy

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1931 (21 Geo. 5, ch. 8), which received the Royal Assent on 3rd March, 1931, further raised the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Fund to £90,000,000. It also extended, by six months, the period during which unemployment benefit may be paid under the "transitional" provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927.

The Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1931 (21 & 22 Geo. 5, ch. 25), which received the Royal Assent on 8th July, 1931, further raised the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Fund to £115,000,000, and extended the "transitional" period by another

Notices of these Acts appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1930 (page 440) and for January, 1931 (page 11); for March, 1931 (page 91); and for July, 1931 (page 253).

A notice of the *Unemployment Insurance* (No. 3) Act, 1931 (21 & 22 Geo. 5, ch. 36), which received the Royal Assent on 31st July, 1931, appears in the next column. This Act deals with certain anomalies in the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, to which attention was called in the First Report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance.

The National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Act, 1930 (21 Geo. 5, ch. 5), which received the Royal Assent on 19th December, 1930, provided that persons who had been unable to get work for two or more years, and would otherwise have ceased to be insured persons and would have lost their rights to health insurance benefits and contributory pensions at the end of the year 1930, should, if genuinely unable to obtain employment, have their period of insurance extended until the end of 1931.

A notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for Language 1931 (page 11).

The Coal Mines Act, 1931 (21 & 22 Geo. 5, ch. 27), which received the Royal Assent on 8th July, 1931, extended the 7½-hour working day in coal mines for one year, or until the coming into operation of an Act to give effect to the Draft Convention concerning Hours of Work in Coal Mines adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva on 18th June. It also provided that, for one year, or until the coming into force of the Draft Convention, the minimum percentage addition to basis rates of wages, and the subsistence wage rates, in every district shall not be less than those in force in that district at the "appointed day."

A fuller notice of this Act appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 253).

Notices of the Agricultural Land (Utilisation) Act, 1931; the Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1931; the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1931; and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, appear elsewhere in this issue of the GAZETTE.

As regards rural housing, a notice of the Housing (Rural Workers) Amendment Act, 1931, appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 253), and a notice of the Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931, appears on page 297 of the present issue.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1931.

THE Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931,* which received the Royal Assent on 11th June, amends the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, by substituting the following subsection for subsection (4) of Section 9 of that Act:—

"If a workman who has so far recovered from the njury as to be fit for employment of a certain kind has failed to obtain employment, and it appears to the county court judge either (i) that, having regard to all the circumstances, it is probable that the workman would, but for the continuing effects of the injury, be able to obtain work in the same grade in the same class of employment as before the accident; or (ii) that his failure to obtain employment is a consequence, wholly or mainly, of the injury, the judge shall order that the workman's incapacity shall be treated as total incapacity resulting from the injury for such period, and subject to such conditions, as may be provided by the order, without prejudice, however, to the right of review conferred by this Act:

"Provided that (i) no order shall be made under this subsection if it appears to the judge that the workman has not taken all reasonable steps to obtain employment; and (ii) every such order shall be made subject to the condition that it shall cease to be in force if the workman receives unemployment benefit."

* 21 & 22 Geo. 5, ch. 18. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net 1½d. post free).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (No. 3) ACT, 1931.

The principal object of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931,* which received the Royal Assent on 31st July, is to deal with certain anomalies in the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, to which attention was called in the First Report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance.† The anomalies in question affect four classes of workers, viz., (i) persons who habitually work less than a full week, but by the practice of the trade receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal full week's earnings in the same occupation and district; (ii) seasonal workers; (iii) persons who normally work not more than two days a week, either because their occupation is one in which their services are not normally required for more than two days, or because of personal circumstances; and (iv) married women who have had less insurable employment since marriage, or in any prescribed period subsequent to marriage, than may be prescribed by Regulations. The Act directs the Minister of Labour, after consultation with an Advisory Committee constituted for the purpose and containing representatives of employers and of workers, to make regulations applying special provisions to the classes in question.

Section 3 of the Act authorises the Minister of Labour, on such terms and subject to such conditions as may be determined by schemes made by him, with the approval of the Treasury, to make provision by way of grant or loan or otherwise for the purpose of facilitating the removal of workers and their dependants from one place to another. The purpose of this clause is to regularise the position in relation to certain expenditure, borne on the Vote for the Ministry of Labour on the authority of the Annual Appropriation Acts, on services in connection with industrial transference not covered by the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909.

WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ACT, 1931.

The object of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1931,‡ which received the Royal Assent on 11th June, is to amend the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929, on two points:—

(i) The Contributory Pensions Act of 1929, following the precedent of the original Act of 1925, imposed a normal occupation test as an alternative to, or in substitution for, the insurance test in its applica tion to the widows of men who died before 4th January, 1926. applying the normal occupation test the principle embodied in the national health insurance scheme that the status of an insured person remains unaltered throughout a period of incapacity for work was adopted, so that a person who had a normal occupation of insurable employment immediately before he became incapacitated was regarded as retaining that normal occupation so long as the incapacity continued. This view was, however, challenged, and the question was submitted to the High Court for decision. The Court found that normal occupation did not necessarily persist throughout incapacity. The effect of this decision would be to deny pensions to a great number of widows who were intended to benefit, and subsection (1) (a) of Section 1 of the new Act has therefore been inserted to give effect to the original intention. In view of some doubt genuine unemployment has been ncluded, in order to make certain that the normal occupation test can be satisfied in the case of a man who, though genuinely seeking work, failed to obtain it throughout the last three years of his life.

It is thought that the number of widows at present between the ages of 55 and 70 who are affected by this amendment does not exceed 10,000.

(ii) The National Health Insurance Act came into operation on 15th July, 1912, and only applied to persons who were then under the age of 70. The conditions in paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of Section 1 of the Act of 1929 for the award of a pension to the widow, referred to in the paragraph, necessitated that the deceased husband should have been an insured person. Claims have been made by widows whose husbands, being over 70 on the 15th July, 1912, could not have been insured. Paragraph (d) of Section 1, subsection 1 (b), of the new Act is designed to provide pensions for these widows, subject to the satisfaction of a normal occupation test. Under this paragraph widows will become entitled to pensions whose husbands attained the age of 70 on or before 15th July, 1912, and died on or after 4th January, 1926, and whose normal occupation, at some time within three years before the date on which they attained the said age, was employment which would have been insurable if the Health Insurance Acts had then been in force.

A consequential amendment is also made in paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of Section 1 of the Act of 1929.

On the basis of the claims so far received it is thought that the number of widows who will be entitled to pensions under this

* 21 & 22 Geo. 5, ch. 36. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d, net (2½d. post free).

† Cmd. 3872. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1½d. post free).
A summary of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, pages 210-11.

‡ 21 & 22 Geo. 5, ch. 19. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

HOUSING (RURAL AUTHORITIES) ACT, 1931.

THE Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931, received the Royal Assent on 31st July, 1931.*

The Act authorises the Minister of Health, and the Department of Health for Scotland, to give special assistance to those Rural District Councils (County Councils in Scotland) who show that they are unable, by reason of their financial position, to make adequate provision to meet the need for houses in agricultural parishes (rural areas in Scotland) for agricultural workers and persons whose economic condition is substantially the same as that of agricultural workers.

Applicant authorities must satisfy the conditions laid down in directions given by the Minister with the approval of the Treasury. Applications are to be submitted before 30th November, 1931, to an Advisory Committee appointed by the Minister of Health with the approval of the Treasury, and the Committee will make recommendations to him. Scottish applications will be submitted to a separate Committee appointed by the Department of Health for Scotland with the approval of the Treasury.

for Scotland with the approval of the Treasury.

The special assistance which the Committees may recommend will be in the form of annual grants, payable in addition to the Exchequer contributions payable in respect of the houses under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924. The annual grants will be payable for a period of forty years. They will be payable only if the houses are completed by the date and let at the rents recommended by the Committee. The aggregate amounts of the special grants is not to exceed a present capital value of £2,000,000 in all.

In certain circumstances the Minister of Health, or the Department of Health for Scotland, as the case may be, if so requested by the authority, and satisfied that the resources of the authority are insufficient and (in England) that the county council is unwilling to assist them, may, with the consent of the Treasury, acquire land and erect houses on behalf of and at the expense of the authority, or arrange with any other Government Department to do so.

AGRICULTURAL LAND (UTILISATION) ACT, 1931.

The Agricultural Land (Utilisation) Act, 1931, which received the Royal Assent on 31st July, among other provisions contains sections empowering the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (or, in Scotland, the Department of Agriculture for Scotland) to provide small holdings, together with financial assistance, for unemployed persons, or for agricultural workers who have not sufficient means to obtain holdings from their county councils.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have, however, issued a notice explaining that a considerable time must elapse before the necessary organisation can be set up to deal with the acquisition and equipment of land, and the investigation of the qualifications of applicants. Due notice will be given through the press, etc., as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made.

soon as the necessary arrangements have been made.

The Act also empowers the Minister (or the Department, as the case may be) to provide allotments up to one acre for unemployed persons, and allotment gardens for persons who are either unemployed or not in full-time employment; and, subject to regulations to be approved by the Treasury, to defray the estimated loss likely to be incurred by the council of a borough, urban district, or parish, in providing allotment gardens for unemployed persons, or for persons who are not in full-time employment. Unemployed persons, or persons not in full-time employment, will not be required, on obtaining employment, to vacate allotments let to them under either of the above provisions.

The Act also empowers the Minister (or the Department, as the case may be) to make grants to councils or to allotment societies for assisting in the provision of seeds, fertilisers and equipment for unemployed or partly unemployed persons for whom allotments are provided. An announcement as to the arrangements for the season 1931–32 may be expected shortly.

RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS COMMITTEE: REPORT.

THE Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Rent Restrictions Acts, of which Lord Marley was Chairman, was published in July.†

The Report contains a historical outline of the Acts, a statement of the present law, and statistical estimates relating to the present housing position; and it deals in detail with the various provisions of the Acts and proposals for their amendment.

of the Acts and proposals for their amendment.

The Committee, apart from one member who submits a Minority Report, make numerous recommendations, of which those of most general interest refer to the permitted increases in rents and to de-control

As regards the permitted increases in rents, the Committee recommend no alteration. As regards de-control, they recommend the de-control of all the more expensive houses, the continuance of the present provisions for de-control of houses of intermediate value, and the cessation of de-control of the lower-rented working class houses.

* 21 & 22 Geo. 5, ch. 39. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. (1½d. post free).

† Cmd. 3911. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free).

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, in the issues of its official journal Maandschrift for March and May, 1931, gives particulars of the wages and hours of labour in the second half of 1930 and at 1st January, 1931, in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries of the Netherlands, from which the Tables below have been extracted. For the purpose of regulating wages, the Metaalbond (an association of employers in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries) has divided the various centres into three groups. Class I includes Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Schiedam; Class II, Utrecht, Haarlem, Dordrecht, Hengelo, etc.; and Class III, Breda, Winschoten, Deventer, Helmond and other less important towns. The wages data relate to 103 undertakings employing 36,647 workers.

employing 36,647 workers.

The following Table shows, for 21,415 workers in age-group "A," the average hourly time rates at 1st January, 1931, the average minimum hourly earnings fixed by collective agreement, and the average hourly earnings during the second half of 1930, for skilled are semi-skilled and unskilled workers in three classes of towns. Age-group "A" includes skilled workers aged 30 to 65 years inclusive, semi-skilled workers aged 28 to 65 years inclusive, and unskilled workers aged 26 to 65 years inclusive.

enter and the second	Class of Town.				
Tabahart 12 de Nederland er en	I.	п.	III.		
Skilled: Average hourly time rate at 1st Janu-	Cents.*	Cents.*	Cents.*		
ary, 1931 Average minimum hourly earnings	66	63	60		
fixed by collective agreement	68	63	56		
Average hourly earnings† during second half of 1930 Semi-skilled:	85	78	70		
Average hourly time rate at 1st January, 1931 Average minimum hourly earnings	59	55	50		
fixed by collective agreement Average hourly earnings† during	60	55	48		
second half of 1930	76	66	59		
Average hourly time rate at 1st January, 1931 Average minimum hourly earnings	52	50	42		
fixed by collective agreement Average hourly earnings† during second	52	47	40		
half of 1930	65	58	49		

In the next Table the average hourly earnings in the second half of 1930 are shown for workers of age-group "A" in certain occupations and certain centres:—

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		Avera	ge Hour	ly Earni	ngst in (Cents.	
Occupation,	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam and Schiedam.	Utrecht.	Hengelo.	Haarlem.	Breda.	Wisch and Gendringen.
Class of Town	I.	I.	11.	II.	п.	III.	111.
Skilled Workers:					e built	39.5500	
Fitter	94	82	78	77	75	67	62
Turner	99	84	75	77	77	71	67
Boilermaker	84	83	75	80	83	69	
Coppersmith	91	82	79	73	82		73
Patternmaker	95	84	78	76	74	68	62
Plater (Ship-	00	-		Military Company		200000000000000000000000000000000000000	
building)	88	82	***	:::	80		***
Hand moulder	80	81 82	81	82	67	59	67
Smith	91	82	81	75	78	63	69
Semi-skilled				3060000		Contract Col	
Workers: Drilling				S. S. S.		Treas .	
machinist	89	71	70	69	66	56	
Erector (con-	0,5		10	03	00	56	•••
structional				BOARD OF			
ironwork)	80	73	68	70	67	59	
Lathe hand	85	74	00	67	62	33	1000
Riveter	81	82	72	64	69		
Planing		02		07	03		
machinist	93	80	72	72	68	54	
Grinding	ENTER DE		11011 6175	SKI SEE			Part of the
machinist	85	73	61	67	59	53	55
Machine							
moulder	THE REAL PROPERTY.	68	69	68	63	59	59
Unskilled		THE RESERVE	Name of	ME STATE	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other party of the Concession, Name of Street, or other pa	TO SEC. 19	BOTES!
Workers:			THE PARTY.			-	
Labourer	68	64	59	58	57	46	46
Smith's striker	74	63	53	62	58	CHIEFLAND THE	1000

Particulars of the normal weekly working hours during the second half of 1930 are given with regard to 33,233 adult workers in 129 undertakings. Of these workers, 90 per cent. worked 48 hours, 2 per cent. worked over 48 hours, 5 per cent. worked 47½ hours, whilst 3 per cent. worked less than 47½ hours a week.

An article giving corresponding particulars for the previous year was published in this GAZETTE for July, 1930 (page 247).

* The exchange value of the Dutch gulden (= 100 cents) at par is approximately 1s. 7·8d.
† Includes payments for piecework, contract work, bonuses, overtime, etc.

THE Royal Commission on Labour in India, appointed on 4th July, 1929, "to enquire into and report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency, and standard of living of the workers,

on the health, efficiency, and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between employers and employed, and to make recommendations" have presented their Report,* which is signed by all the members of the Commission.

After an introductory section describing the Commission's procedure, the arrangement of the Report, etc., the Report deals with the subjects considered by the Commission in great detail. The summary of recommendations itself contains 357 paragraphs, and occupies thirty-five pages. Reference should be made to the Report for further particulars; it is only possible here to mention a few of the principal subjects discussed, with some indication of the Royal Commission's recommendations thereupon.

Many factories in India (e.g., cotton-ginning factories) are seasonal, that is to say they work only for a part of the year. As the season

Many factories in India (e.g., cotton-ginning factories) are seasonal, that is to say they work only for a part of the year. As the season is sometimes quite short, while other factories engaged in the same processes work practically all the year round, the distinction between seasonal and what may be called perennial factories is necessarily somewhat arbitrary; but the Commission estimate the number of "perennial" factories at about 3,500, and the average daily number of persons employed therein at about a million and a quarter. Workers in cotton spinning and weaving mills, in jute mills, and in engineering and metal works, form three groups of about equal size, and number about a million in all; the other quarter of a million are scattered over a large number of industries. About 300,000 workers are employed in the "seasonal" factories. There are also an unknown number of small establishments to which the provisions of the Factories Acts do not apply: the Commission estimates the number of small power-using factories, more than nine but less than twenty persons, at not

Calcutta, with the Hoogly area immediately surrounding it, contains well over 450,000 operatives in "perennial" factories; Bombay city and island, with the Bombay suburban district, have about 190,000; Ahmediatal has a little over 70,000; no other centre has as many as 30,000 permanent factory workers.

The great majority of factory workers are villagers (not necessarily agriculturalists) drawn into the towns for employment which many of them regard as temporary. Those who have no village ties and look upon the city as their home, are only a small minority particularly in the most industrialised areas, such as the Hoogly area and Bombay Island. The Commission recommend that this connection with the village should, in present circumstances, be connection with the village should, in present circumstances, be maintained and as far as possible regularised; workers should be encouraged to apply for definite periods of leave, instead of absenting themselves for indefinite periods without notice; they should go with a promise of re-engagement on their return.

The workers are often engaged by "jobbers." The "jobber" is responsible for the supervision of labour in the factory; he helps to keep the machinery in remaining order, he is the general inter-

is responsible for the supervision of labour in the factory; he helps to keep the machinery in running order; he is the general intermediary between employer and employee. The worker has generally to approach him to get a job, and is nearly always dependent on him for the security of his job and for promotion to a better one; he may be financed by the jobber when he is in debt, and may even be dependent upon him for his housing. Such wide powers are often abused; bribery is common, and often systematic.

The Royal Commission recommend that "jobbers" should be excluded from the engagement and dismissal of labour altogether; that, wherever the scale of the factory permits, a labour officer should be appointed directly under the general manager, whose main functions should be in regard to engagements and dismissals; and that, where this is not possible, the manager or some responsible officer should retain complete control of engagements and dismissals.

The Commission recommend that the weekly limit of hours in "perennial" factories should be reduced to 54, and the daily limit to ten. A week of 60 hours should be the limit, to be exceeded only in most expensional circumstances. The maximum daily

only in most exceptional circumstances. The maximum daily hours for children should be five. Overtime rates of payment should be required for hours worked in excess of 54.

should be required for hours worked in excess of 54.

The Commission make a large number of detailed recommendations regarding factories, including not only such subjects as minimum age for employment, sanitation, provision of first-aid boxes, strengthening of factory inspectorate, etc.; but also the education of workers' children in factory schools, the enforcement of compulsory education by municipalities, the provision of crèches for the small children of women workers, provision for dealing with unemployment, etc., which do not, in this country, usually come within the sphere of the Factory Department. Special proposals are made as regards "seasonal" factories; and many suggestions are made for the extension of the Factories Acts to small establishments, and to establishments not using power, which have hitherton ments, and to establishments not using power, which have hitherto not been under regulation. This is only continuing a tendency

not been under regulation. This is only continuing a tendency which has been in operation for many years.

The Commission recommend that the hours of work underground in mines should be reconsidered when the Amending Act of 1928 relating to Indian mines has been in operation for three years, and that in the meantime employers should experiment with 10-hour, 9-hour, and 8-hour shifts. Weekly hours above ground should be limited to 54. Compulsory primary education should be introduced in the coalfields.

The Royal Commission also make a number of detailed recom-

mendations regarding employment on railways, in the transport services and on public works.

As regards wages, they lay down the steps that must be taken As regards wages, they lay down the steps that must be taken before any minimum wage-fixing machinery can be set up. They recommend the standardisation of wages in the Bombay cotton mills, and the investigation of the possibility of standardisation in the Bengal jute industry. Legislation should be introduced regarding deductions from wages and fines, and restricting the sale of liquors in all large cities and industrial areas.

Another section of the Report deals with the burden of indebtedness. The Commission report that "the majority of industrial workers are in debt for the greater part of their lives. . . . It is estimated that, in most industrial centres, the proportion of families or individuals who are in debt is not less than two-thirds of the whole. We believe that, in the great majority of cases,

of the whole. We believe that, in the great majority of cases, the amount of debt exceeds three months' wages, and is often far in excess of this amount." They point out that "poverty leads to bad conditions, bad conditions to inefficiency, and inefficiency to poverty. We believe in attempting to break the vicious circle

at as many points as possible."

The Commission make various suggestions for the mitigation of the evil of indebtedness, including one for the adoption of a system of weekly payments of wages; though it may not be possible to enforce this as obligatory at once in all industries. As an immediate step they recommend that in the textile industries, in railway and engineering workshops, and in iron and steel works, the law should require the payment of wages to the process operatives at intervals not exceeding 16 days. (At present the most usual period of payment is the month; and a period of ten to fifteen days usually elapses, after the end of the month, before the money is cettedly read.)

other sections of the Report deal with the health and welfare, and with the housing, of the industrial worker; with workmen's compensation; and with industrial disputes. This last section includes suggestions for the setting up of works committees.

The Report advocates the recognition of trade unions, even where such unions represent only a minority of employees, or where there are rival unions; and makes various recommendations for the improvement of the status and of the organisation of the unions. Four chapters of the Report deal specially with labour on the tea, rubber, and other plantations, and one chapter with the special position of Burma.

special position of Burma.

The Report makes various recommendations as regards labour

The Report makes various recommendations as regards labour statistics and administration. A Labour Commissioner, responsible for the administration of all labour subjects, should be appointed in every province except Assam, and for the Central Government. Legislative powers in respect of labour should continue with the Central Legislature: the provincial legislatures should also have power to legislate, but their legislation should not be allowed. The Commission also recommend that, in the framework of the future constitution, provision should be made for the setting up of an Industrial Council, "which would enable representatives of employers, of labour, and of Governments to meet regularly in conference to discuss labour measures and labour policy."

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE International Labour Office have published a Report on Unemployment Problems in the United States, by Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy-Director of the International Labour Office.*

Extent of Unemployment.—In the first chapter, an endeavour is made to estimate the extent of unemployment in the United States, both in normal times and in the present period of depression. This can only be done, in the absence of any regular statistics of can only be done, in the absence of any regular statistical unemployment, by reviewing the various data available which bear on employment, and deducing therefrom some approximate estimate. The general conclusion is that, after making every allowance for the unsatisfactoriness of the statistical material, the "normal" unemployment average for non-agricultural occupations since the war has ranged from at least 1½ to 2 millions, with a probability in favour of the higher figure. This is in a total population exceeding 120 millions, of whom about 32 millions were engaged in

non-agricultural pursuits in 1927.

By July, 1930, the number had probably increased to nearly 5,000,000 totally unemployed, divided approximately as follows: "Normal" unemployment: July, 1929 ... 2,000,000

st employment	t betv	veen .li	11v. 19/	9. and	July.	1930:	
Manufacture		4					1,200,000
Railways							172,000
Mining, etc.				•••		•••	100,000
Building					7		500,000
Commercial	and r	niscella	neous				1,000,000
Sill a state of	Cotal						4,972,000

Allowing for the imperfection of the statistics, it appears to be fairly certain that there were between 4½ and 5 million people unemployed in the summer of last year; and the general decline has since continued. The United States Department of Commerce

estimated that in January, 1931, the number totally unemployed was 6,050,000; and the number of those wholly or partially out of work was probably about 8,000,000. It is suggested in the Report that, after making every allowance for the approximate character of the figures for the several countries, and for the want of precise comparability between them, the incidence of unemployment in the United States was roughly similar to that in Great Britain and in

Decline in Consumption.—One marked result of this increase in Decline in Consumption.—One marked result of this increase in unemployment has been a great decline in consumption. The depression was aggravated by the collapse of the stock market in October, 1929. Large numbers of people in the United States had borrowed considerable sums in order to speculate on the stock exchange; and money was attracted to New York from all parts of the world to be used in speculation. The result was a condition of inflation; and when the collapse came in October, 1929, there was a rapid shrinkage of consuming power. People who had been living beyond their means were suddenly impoverished.

living beyond their means were suddenly impoverished.

The effect of the fall in prices was more severe in the United States than in other countries because of the great and sudden fall in the value of industrial securities, aggravated by the widespread practice of instalment purchasing, and by the excessive pessimism engendered by the suddenness of the collapse itself. The introduction of mass-production methods in the United States postulated an equivalent development of mass consumption, that is to say, a large and steady demand for luxury and semi-luxury articles, over and above the bare necessaries of life; and the sharp and severe decline in purchasing power was especially felt in the demand for these in purchasing power was especially felt in the demand for these articles, and consequently, of course, in the prosperity of the industries supplying them.

The decline in agricultural prices had been even more severe than

in other prices. The sale value of grain, for example, declined by 46 points (from 156 to 110)* between 1925 and April, 1930, and that of cotton by 57 points (from 177 to 120);* and the index number of farm prices generally fell from 143 to 124* in the nine months between August, 1929, and May, 1930, while during the same period the cost of the farmer's needs showed only a slight decline (from 155 to 157). This of course represented a serious reduction in the the cost of the farmer's needs showed only a slight decline (from 155 to 153).* This, of course, represented a serious reduction in the farmer's buying power. During the last ten years it is estimated that there has been a net decrease of the rural population to the extent of about 3,800,000. This has seriously reduced the demand for manufactured goods; and the influx of the farming population into the towns has increased the pressure on urban employment, and has thereby tended to swell the number of the unemployed.

'Technological Unemployment."—The Report proceeds to discuss what has come to be known as "technological unemployment," that is to say, unemployment due to the introduction of more and more efficient labour-saving machinery. The older economists held that the consequences of the introduction of improved machinery would not in ground the consequences of the introduction of improved machinery would not, in general, be very severe, because—as they thought—such machinery would be introduced gradually and piecemeal; but it is suggested in the Report that this assumption is no longer correct, that mechanical and other labour-saving improvements are now ng introduced with great rapidity, and (what is especially ming) introduced simultaneously in every branch of industry—

alarming) introduced simultaneously in every branch of industry—manufacturing, mining, railways, and now even agriculture and clerical occupations. Many instances are given of the serious effects of these changes, in a great variety of occupations.

Remedial Measures.—There is no system of public assistance in the United States, the relief of distress being, as a matter of principle, left entirely to private charity. Large sums have been raised during the present crisis by private charity, supplemented, however, in some towns by large donations from public funds. The existence of these funds in each of the large towns towns towns towns to attract to them. these funds in some of the large towns tended to attract to them large numbers of unemployed from outside districts, thus adding to

the burden on the emergency organisations.

In these circumstances the conviction has grown that some more systematic method of dealing with the distress due to unemployment is needed, not only in times of economic crisis but even in normal mes. The principal remedial measures suggested have been: the organisation of public works; (ii) the organisation of public

(i) the organisation of public works; (ii) the organisation of public employment agencies; (iii) the institution of some system (voluntary or compulsory) of unemployment insurance; and (iv) the regularisation of employment.

Under the heading of public works, reference is made in the Report to the establishment by the Federal Government, under an Act of February, 1931, of an Employment Stabilisation Board. The Board includes the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labour; and its purpose is to bring about the "advance planning" of public improvements, "under such control as may enable speeding-up of such expenditures during periods of dull business, and slowing down during prosperity, in order that a reserve of employment may be built up."

A large number of public employment agencies were established during the war, under the auspices of the United States Employment Service; but after the war the greater part of the service was disbanded. A Bill for the re-organisation and expansion of the Federal Employment Service was passed by both Houses of ongress in March, 1931, but was vetoed by the President.

Voluntary insurance against unemployment has been adopted to a small extent, sometimes by the trade unions, sometimes by the employers or by groups of employers, in a few cases by agreement between the employers and the trade unions. The total number of employees covered by such schemes, however, is only about 204,000 out of about 8,000,000 in the manufacturing industries: while in other branches of industry, such as transport. industries; while in other branches of industry, such as transport, mining, and building, there is no such provision at all.

Taking the average for the five years August, 1909-July, 1914, as

Opinion in the United States has, until very recently, been strongly, and almost universally, hostile to any system of compulsory unemployment insurance; but it is stated in the Report that a great deal of the appointment provided by the state of the appointment of the state of the stat that a great deal of the opposition previously felt has been rem

and that there is a growing volume of opinion in favour of at least experiments being made in that direction.

The final chapter of the Report deals with the regularisation of employment. This, it is suggested, may be attempted by careful planning, to avoid or mitigate the evils of seasonal and intermittent unemployment, by reprise subspaces and other devices planning, to avoid or mitigate the evils of seasonal and intermittent unemployment; by pension schemes and other devices to reduce the hardships caused by "technological" unemployment—though this, it is pointed out, is a much more formidable problem; by regularising production, which may possibly necessitate some modification of the anti-trust laws or a further reduction of the standard working hours. Two expedients for dealing with the problem of "cyclical" unemployment have been widely discussed the initiation of public works, and the control of credit through the Federal Reserve System. In conclusion, the Report suggests that the problem may be incapable of complete solution by any single country acting alone; and that international thinking, followed by international action, may be required.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

Iron and Steel Industry.—As no agreement was reached regarding the employers' demand for a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages at the meeting of the National Joint Commission for the iron and steel industry held on 25th February, a special committee set up under the auspices of the Minister of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare meet to true to find a hearing for greenwest. met to try to find a basis for agreement. A wage reduction of 5 per cent. was applied on 15th March, and two further reductions of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each, on 15th April and 15th May, respectively. The workers' organisations have not approved these reductions.

FRANCE.

Textile Industry.—The dispute in the Roubaix-Tourcoing textile area, the earlier stages of which were reported in this GAZETTE for June (page 218) and July (page 259), ended on 29th July, when work was completely resumed in undertakings affiliated to the Textile Consortium on the employers' terms, viz., the abolition of the bonuses termed primes de présence, equivalent, approximately, to 4 per cent. of wages, which were granted in September, 1930. In the case of workers employed in undertakings affiliated to the Textile Consortium, who number, approximately, 100,000, abolition is unconditional; but, in the case of the workers employed in the "independent" undertakings, a compensatory bonus was granted of 3 per cent. of wages, which is to be reduced to 1 per cent. after 15th September next.

GERMANY. Iron and Steel Industry.—Although the current wage agreement for the North-West Group of the heavy iron and steel industry is not due to expire until 30th September next, it was stipulated in the agreement recently reached between employers and workers with regard to the prolongation of the covering agreement for the industry (see this GAZETTE for June, 1931, page 218), that negotiations should be instituted in July for the conclusion of a fresh wage agreement to be operative as from 1st August. Direct negotiations having failed, conciliation proceedings were instituted, and an award was issued on 24th July providing as follows: (1) the basic hourly rate for skilled workers of 21 years of age and over to be reduced from 78 to 75 pfennigs; (2) the basic hourly rate of auxiliary workers of 21 years of age and over to remain unchanged at 60 pfennigs; (3) the fixed supplements for time workers provided for under the Severing award of 21st December, 1928,* to be abolished, subject, however, to the proviso that the total reduction under the award should in no case exceed 5 pfennigs an hour; (4) the remaining provisions of the existing agreement to remain unchanged. This award, after some

ineffectual negotiations, was finally declared binding on both parties. It is to remain operative until 30th November, 1931.

After the refusal of the employers to extend the scope of the negotiations to cover the question of working hours, the workers gave notice to terminate the current working hours agreement at 1st October next.

Ist October next.

Coal-mining Industry.—Although existing legislation provides, in general, for a normal eight-hour day for underground workers in the coal-mining industry, the working hours agreements for the Ruhr mines, while admitting the working of an eight-hour shift, have hitherto upheld the principle of the seven-hour day introduced in 1919, the additional hour being regarded as overtime. On account of the prevailing depression in the industry, the workers have now announced their intention of terminating the current agreement at 30th September next, with a view to securing the strict application of the seven-hour shift. of the seven-hour shift.

NORWAY.

NORWAY.

Lock-outs in Various Industries.†—Fresh conciliation proposals, involving a reduction of from 3 to 10 öre in hourly rates and from 5 to 9 per cent. in piece-rates, were put forward by the Public Conciliator at the beginning of August, and acceptance of these proposals has been recommended by the Executive of the Federation of Trade Unions. The result of the ballots now in progress is not yet known. The proposals affect all the industries concerned, except the papermaking industry, for which it is anticipated that a separate conciliation proposal will soon be made.

^{*} Cmd. 3883. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. 6d. net (5s. 3d. post free).

^{*} Studies and Reports: Series C (Employment and Unemployment), No. 17. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd. (14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1); price 2s. 6d., post free.

† The information as to the amount of unemployment among these classes is particularly scanty; but the estimate of 1,000,000 is believed to be under rather than over the mark.

^{*} See this GAZETTE for January, 1929, page 10.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a further decline in most industries. The decline was greatest in coal mining, general engineering, and motor vehicle manufacture; also in most of the textile industries, the clothing trades, and in building and public works contracting. Unemployment also increased in slate quarrying, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, boot and shoe manufacture, and in

There was a slight improvement in iron and steel manufacture, and

in the timplate industry.

Each of the administrative divisions showed a decline in employment, which remained moderate in London and the Southern areas, and very bad in the North of England and in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 27th July, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those July, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22.6, as compared with 21.8 at 22nd June, 1931, and with 16.7 at 21st July, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at 27th July, 1931, was 16.7, as compared with 16.4 at 22nd June, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5.9, as compared with 5.4. For males alone the percentage at 27th July, 1931, was 23.8, and for females 19.5; at 22nd June, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23.2 and

At 27th July, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,877,543 wholly unemployed, 724,690 temporarily stopped, and 111,117 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,713,350. This was 85,964 more than a month before, and 740,620 more than a year before. The total included 1,991,757 men, 70,800 boys, 594,588 women and 56,205 girls.

The 1,877,543 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,274,760 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 508,450 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 94,330 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,709,621, 1,000,6 included 240,714 men, 5,484 boys, 48,068 women and 2,918 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 27th July, 1931, was

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal mining industry continued to decline, and was very bad. Increased short-time working was reported in many districts. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th July, 1931, showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. as compared with 27th June, 1931, and of 7.8 per cent. as compared with 26th July, 1930. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th July, 1931, was 3.92, a decrease of 0.39 of a day as compared with the 1931, was 3.92, a decrease of 0.39 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th June, 1931, and of 0.16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th July, 1930.

In the iron mining industry employment remained bad and showed little change compared with the previous month. In the West Lothian shale mines it was slack. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment was bad; in the Clitheroe area it continued steady, and in the Buxton area it was still bad. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment declined and was very bad. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries a further improvement was shown and employment was good. At chalk quarries employment was very slack. At tin mines and china clay quarries it was slack.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed a decline and was very bad. Of 394 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of July was 70, as compared with 76 at the end of June, and 105 at the end of July, 1930.

At iron and steel works employment showed a slight improvement, but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 42.8 at 27th July, 1931, as compared with 45.2 at 22nd June, 1931, and 32.6 at 21st July, 1930.

In the tinplate and steel sheet industries employment showed an improvement but still remained very bad.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment showed a further decline, on the whole, and remained bad. The most pronounced decline was again in the motor vehicle section, in which employment was bad. In general and textile engineering it was very bad and showed a decline. Little change was shown in electrical engineering, in which section it remained slack, or in marine engineering, in which it remained very bad. In constructional engineering it was very bad, but showed an improvement compared with the previous month.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment showed a slight decline, and remained very bad. In the North-Eastern division Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly

and Scotland, the two principal districts, the percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed was 64.5, while only the two Southern divisions showed lesst han 40 per cent. In Wales and in Northern Ireland some improvement was shown compared with the

In the other metal trades employment was generally either slack or bad. It was slack in the sheet metal, hollow-ware, tube, nut and bolt, metallic bedstead, edge tool, and needle and fishing tackle trades, and bad in the brasswork, cutlery, file, wire manufacturing, chain and anchor, and jewellery and plated ware trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 41.5 at 27th July, 1931, as compared with 39.6 at 22nd June, 1931, and with 44.7 at

In the wool textile industry employment continued very slack; it declined considerably in the worsted section, but showed little change in the woollen section. The percentage of insured workpeopl unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 36.0 at 27th July, 1931, as compared with 32.8 at 22nd June, 1931, and with 26.1 at 21st July, 1930. In the carpet section employment was

very slack, and showed a further decline Employment in the hosiery trade showed a decline and continued bad, on the whole. In the lace trade it showed little change and continued bad, on the whole; in the Nottingham and Greenock districts it was affected by a trade dispute in the curtain section. In the silk and artificial silk industries employment showed little change and remained bad on the whole. In the jute trade employment declined considerably and was extremely bad; in the linen trade it was very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed a slight decline and continued very bad, with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a decline and was slack on the whole; in the dressmaking and millinery trades it was fair. In the shirt and collar trades employment was slack, whilst in the corset trade it was fairly good; in the glove trade it remained slack. In felt hat manufacture it showed a slight decline, and continued slack.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a decline, but remained moderate. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 23.5 at 27th July, 1931, as compared with 20.4 at 22nd June, 1931, and with 18.1 at 21st July, 1930.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed a slight improvement, but remained slack in all sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades, employment, apart from a decline in the painting and decorating section, showed little change and remained slack, on the whole. As regards individual occupations, employment declined with painters, and showed a slight improvement with plasterers; with each of the other classes it remained at about the level of the previous month. Employment was moderate to slack with bricklayers and masons, very slack with carpenters, slaters, plasterers, painters and tradesmen's labourers, and bad with plumbers. In brick manufacture employment showed little change and continued moderate generally.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a decline and continued slack; it declined also with coachbuilders and was very slack; with millsawyers it improved slightly but remained slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding .- In the paper making industry employment continued moderate, on the whole; in the hand-made section it declined and was generally slack. With letterpress printers employment remained moderate, on the whole; with electrotypers and stereotypers it was fairly good generally, although a decline was reported at Leeds, Manchester and Glasgow. With lithographic printers employment continued bad or slack at most of the principal centres. With lithographic artists, employment declined and was moderate to slack, while in the bookbinding industry it continued moderate.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry, employment in North Staffordshire showed little change, and remained bad on the whole, with much short-time working. At Derby employment was slack; at Worcester it continued fair, and at Bristol moderate. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment continued bad.

In the glass trades employment continued bad throughout; there was little change in the bottle-making section, but a decline in other

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed little change, and was slack on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers and seamen continued bad.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during July are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following

summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries and (b) for various other industries :-

August, 1931.

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

The Surveyor Constitution	Workpeople included	and the second to the	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
Industry.	in the Returns for July, 1931.	July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.		
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,	827,171 5,683 2,506	Days Worked per week by Mines. 3.92 4.79 5.63	Days. - 0.39 + 0.12 - 0.20	Days. - 0.16 - 0.60 - 0.18		
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet	21 71 2.82	Furnaces in Blast. 70 Mills working. 432 Shifts Worked	Number. — 6 + 48	Number. — 35 — 34		
Iron and Steel	42,522	(one week). 225,216	Per cent. + 2.6	Per cent15.8		

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Worl Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week ended 25th July, 1931. Effore.			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
			Year before.	25th July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	59,088 45,291 65,930 9,188 54,446 9,739 10,396	Per cent 2·1 - 0·7 - 1·9 - 0·9 - 1·0 - 1·8 + 0·5	Per cent. + 2·2 - 12·4 - 4·1 - 6·5 - 2·3 - 9·6 - 6·4	£ 93,131 81,168 102,776 14,847 117,629 15,668 26,865	Per cent 2.9 - 0.7 - 6.3 - 6.6 + 1.1 - 2.2 - 0.5	Per cent. + 8.7 -17.7* -14.9* -13.2 - 5.4 -16.9* - 6.0	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 27th July, 1931, among insured persons in the respec-tive divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:-

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July,		tage Unem at th July, 19	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		
	1930. (Totals).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	2,255,620 929,770 864,400 1,847,230 2,020,760 2,181,890 1,307,810 592,520 266,000 139,700	13·5 11·6 14·7 22·5 32·8 28·9 30·3 34·7 30·2 4·4	9·2 7·6 9·6 21·9 23·2 30·8 23·2 15·8 24·3 1·0	12·1 10·6 13·5 22·3 30·6 29·5 28·2 32·8 27·9 3·3	+ 0.5 + 0.4 + 0.1 + 0.3 + 1.0 + 1.3 + 2.0 + 0.3 + 0.1	+ 4.5 + 4.0 + 4.3 + 6.2 + 9.0 + 4.1 + 9.8 + 6.3 + 2.3 + 1.1
Total	12,405,700	23 · 8	19.5	22.6	+ 0.8	+ 5.9

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from July, 1930, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern

Percentages U	nemplo	yed amo	200101	and Fema	Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Em- ployment Exchanges, etc.							
Date.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.		Number.
1930.	0	01-10-1	200			1930.						
21 July	17.0	15.8	11.3	5.4	16 · 7	28 July	2,072,000					
25 August 22 September	17.3	16.5	12.1	5.0	17.6	25 Aug. 29 Sept.	2,106,000 2,230,000					
27 October	19.4	16.8	13.9	4.8	18.7	27 Oct.	2,308,000					
24 November	19.8	17.2	14.8	4.3	19.1	24 Nov.	2,359,00					
22 December 1931	20.7	18.8	14.9	5.3	20-2	29 Dec. 1931.	2,725,000					
26 January	22 - 1	19.9	16.5	5.0	21.5	26 Jan.	2,671,000					
23 February	22.6	19.6	16.7	5.0	21.7	23 Feb.	2,694,00					
23 March 27 April	22.7	18-4	16.5	5.0	21.5	30 Mar.	2,655,00					
IX Mare	22.0	18.0	16·3 16·3	4.5	20.8	27 Apr. 1 June	2,594,00 2,702,00					
22 June	23.2	18.4	16.4	5.4	21.8	29 June	2,736,00					
27 July	23.8	19.5	16.7	5.9	22.6	27 July	2,783,00					

[•] Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

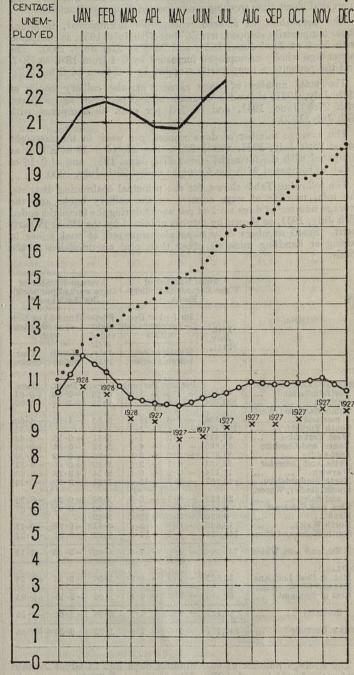
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:—

Dotted Curve · · · · · · · · = 1930. Chain Curve - - 0-0-0-0 = { Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29.

× The crosses indicate the minimum monthly percentages unperposed during the years 1923-25 and 1927-30. The maximum percentages in February to December of those years occurred in 1930. In January the maximum percentage of 13.3 occurred in 1923.

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NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING JULY, 1931.

	dille	dis, was	den. Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.		
Area.	troq troq troq	Men.				Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1930.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		1,463 1,219 877 3,172 1,170 1,013 1,228 570	4,684 2,403 2,091 2,651 4,438 3,800 2,619 1,712	2,223 1,389 1,142 944 1,360 1,128 1,081	4,521 1,784 1,560 1,801 3,137 3,480 2,367 708	12,891 6,795 5,670 8,568 10,105 9,421 7,295 3,568	0·57 0·73 0·66 0·46 0·50 0·43 0·56	
GREAT BRITAIN		10,712	24,398	9,845	19,358	64,313	0.54	

The above figures are exclusive of cases in which, as the result of systematic search, duplication of applications has been discovered.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Note.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the Returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued to decline and was very bad. Increased short-time working was reported in many districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 36.4 at 27th July, 1931, as compared with 35.4 at 22nd June, 1931, and 28.3 at 21st July, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.1 from 18.6 to 18.7, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 0.9 from 16.8 to 17.7.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th July, 1931, showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. as compared with 27th June, 1931, and of 7.8 per cent. as compared with 26th July 1970.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th July, 1931, was 3.92, a decrease of 0.39 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th June, 1931, and of 0.16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th July, 1930.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 25th July, 1931, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the

	Wage Ear	Number rners on (Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	25th July,	Inc.(+) (-) as co	ompared	Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	1931.	Month before.	Year before.	25th July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:			Per cent		Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	41,960	+ 1.8	- 8.6	4.55	-0.04	+0.61	
Durham	108,424	- 1.6	-14.9	4.34	-0.14	-0.05	
Cumberland and West-				0.00	4 00	4.00	
morland	7,826	- 0.3	-18.1	0.28	-4.02	-4.60	
South Yorkshire	109,198	- 1.6	- 5.7	- 3.75		-0.31	
West Yorkshire	49,431	- 0.3	- 1.3	3.31	+0.15	-0.08	
Lancs, and Cheshire	69,885	- 0.1	- 4.7	3.72	-0.34	+0.26	
Derbyshire	51,471	+ 0.0	- 5.6	3.25	+0.12	-0.39	
Notts. and Leicester	59,922	- 0.2	- 2.9	3.39	+0.09	-0.32	
Warwick	17,174	- 0.2	+ 0.5	5.14	+0.28	+0.60	
North Staffordshire	22,267	- 5.3	-13.3	3.81	-0.09	+0.19	
South Staffst, Worcs.						0 70	
and Salop	29,582	- 0.7	- 0.2	3.89	-0.24	-0.12	
Glos. and Somerset	9,599	+ 0.1	- 3.2	4.30	-0.40	-0.07	
Kent	5,692	+ 2.8	+12.4	5.50			
North Wales	13,695	- 0.9	- 3.8	4.51	-0.28	-0.17	
South Wales and Mon.	148,918	- 4.1	-11.0	4.89	-0.27	-0.27	
England and Wales	745,044	- 1.4	- 7.7	4.06	-0.14	-0.15	
Scott AND			\$100 B	2000			
SCOTLAND:	12,353	- 2.9	- 4.6	3.06	-2.25	+0.26	
Mid. & East Lothians	19,199	- 3.8	-14.3	1.68	-3.68	-0.95	
Fife and Clackmannan	50,575	- 2.0	- 6.8	3.06	-2.14	+0.03	
Rest of Scotland	50,515	2.0	0 0	5 00			
Scotland	82,127	- 2.6	- 8.3	2.74	-2.51	-0.16	
GREAT BRITAIN	827,171	- 1.6	- 7.8	3.92	-0.39	-0.16	
GREAT DELIAM	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	The state of the state of	1				

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 25th July, 1931, was 1·83 days per week, of which 1·45 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0·28 of a day to holidays. The figures for the fortnight ended 27th June, 1931, were 1·44 days per week, of which 1·37 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 26th July, 1930, the figures were 1·70 days per week, of which 1·38 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0·30 of a day to holidays. The average non-winding time for the July and June, 1931, periods, was about one-quarter. time for the July and June, 1931, periods, was about one-quarter of a day per week, as compared with between one-fifth and one quarter of a day per week during the July, 1930, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 25th July, 1931, was reported to the Mines Department as 15,227,200 tons, as compared with 16,866,800 tons in the four weeks ended 27th June, 1931, and 16,580,800 tons in the four weeks ended 26th July, 1930.

npers and percentages people in the respective areas at 27th July, 1931, and the increases

* The figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the *persons* worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked days worked.
† Including Cannock Chase.

or decreases as compared with 22nd June, 1931, and 21st July, 1930, are shown in the following Table:-

ANCORAGE MICHAEL	In	sured Pe	1.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages				
Acce of the	Numl	pers.	Pe	rcentage	as compared with a			
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
Great Britain	200,328	188,796	18.7	17.7	36 · 4	+ 1.0	+ 8.1	
England and Wales	169,389	180,525	17.9	19.0	36.9	+ 0.8	+ 8.3	
Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales:—	30,939	8,271	25.5	6.8	32.3	+ 2.0	+ 6.3	
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland	10,982 41,366	11,033 21,523	21.1 26.9	21·2 14·0	42·3 40·9	+ 8.0	+ 12.7	
and Westmor- land Yorkshire	3,601 21,963	702 58,986	30·5 12·3	5·9 33·0	36·4 45·3	+ 2.2	+ 4.2	
Cheshire Derbyshire	15,920 5,473	19,648 14,733	17.5	21·6 23·4	39·1 32·1	+ 6.0	+ 2.0	
Notts. and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor-	6,519	14,547 67	9·8 5·9	21.9	31·7 6·4	- 3·2 - 1·4	+ 13.	
cester and Salop	10,387	8,036	14.7	11.3	26.0	+ 2.1		
Glos. and Somerset Kent	1,477	1,903	12.4	16.1	28·5 4·3	- 0·8 - 1·3	+ 5.	
Wales and Monmouth		29,344	21.5	12.8	34.3	- 0.2	+ 2.	

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,972,200 tons in July, 1931, as compared with 5,171,800 tons in June, 1931, and with 6,332,200 tons in July 1970. in July, 1930.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad during July and showed little change compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 33·8 at 27th July, 1931, as compared with 37·6 at 22nd June, 1931, and 21·7 at 21st July, 1930.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

	peor Mir	mber of Wole employed nes included the Returns	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended	tht Dec. (-) as com- led pared with a			Fort- night Dec. (-) ended pared w		
	25th July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	25th July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
112		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Cleveland	2,883	- 1.8	- 12.0	4 - 39	+ 0.09	- 0.58	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	1,486 1,314	- 19·0 - 1·4	- 42·7 - 19·9	5·82 4·48	+ 0.43	- 0.16	
ALL DISTRICTS	5,683	- 6.9	- 24.3	4.79	+ 0.12	- 0.60	

SHALE MINING.

loved at the West Lothian mines The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian indication during the fortnight ended 25th July, 1931, by firms making returns was 2,506, showing a decrease of 0.9 per cent. as compared with June, 1931, and a decrease of 3.8 per cent. as compared with July, The average number of days worked per week* in the period by the mines making returns was 5.63 in July, 1931, as compared with 5.83 in June, 1931, and 5.81 in July, 1930.

* Sez footnote * in previous column.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a decline and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 34.7 at 27th July, 1931, as compared with 34.0 at 22nd June, 1931, and with 28.5 at 21st July, 1930.

According to information received from the National Federation According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 70 furnaces were in operation at the end of July, 1931, as compared with 76 at the end of June, 1931, and 105 at the end of July, 1930. In the case of 68 firms, employing 10,939 workpeople at the end of July, 1931, the returns showed a decrease of 2·3 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with June, 1931, and a decrease of 25·2 per cent. compared with July 1930 with July, 1930.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of July, 1931, June, 1931 and July, 1930:—

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	Furnaces.	July, 1931.	June, 1931.	July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before
ENGLAND AND WALES.	has sad	distant di na			SANT S	077662 - (1569)
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	93	23	23	26		- 3
Lancs. Parts of Lancs.and Yorks. (including Sheffield)	43	6	6	10	dien bes	- 4
and North Wales Derby, Leicester, Notts.	26	dfactale	5	7	- 1	- 3
and Northants	53 25	21 7	21 7	24 12	800 G	- 3 - 5
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and War- wick	44	6	9	12	- 3	- 6
South Wales and Mon- mouthshire	21	2	2	2		200
England and Wales	305	69	73	93	- 4	-24
SCOTLAND	89	1	3	12	- 2	-11
GREAT BRITAIN	394	70	76	105	- 6	-35

The production of pig iron in July, 1931, amounted to 317,000 tons, compared with 323,800 tons in June, 1931, and 486,100 tons in July, 1930.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a further improvement, but still remained very bad generally. In the week ended 25th July, 1931, 356 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 345 in the week ended 27th June, 1931, and with 387 in the week ended 26th July, 1930.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 31.9 at 27th July, 1931, as compared with 37.2 at 22nd June, 1931, and 22.4 at 21st July, 1930.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed an improvement but still remained very bad. In the week ended 25th July, 1931, 76 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 39 in the week ended 27th June, 1931, and with 79 in the week ended 26th July, 1930.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at works covered by the returns:—

	Numbe	r of Works	Open.	Nu	Number of Mills in Operation.				
Works, Week ended 25th July, 1931.	ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	July,	Month before.	Year before.	25th July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.			
Tinplate Steel Sheet	65 9	+ 3 + 5	- 4 + 1	356 76	+ 11 + 37	- 31 - 3			
TOTAL	74	+ 8	- 3	432	+ 48	- 34			

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in July, 1931, amounted to 63,475 tons, or 16,198 tons more than in June, 1931, but 29,006 tons less than in July, 1930.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a slight improvement, but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 42.8 at 27th July, 1931, as compared with 45.2 at 22nd June, 1931, and 32.6 at 21st

At certain firms, employing 42,522 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 25th July, 1931, the volume

of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 2.6 per cent. as compared with the week ended 27th June, 1931, but decreased by 15.8 per cent. as compared with July, 1930. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.3 in the week ended 25th July, 1931, as compared with 5.1 in June, 1931, and 5.4 in July, 1930. 1931, and 5.4 in July, 1930.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :-

activetic in Senio	empl	of Workpe oyed by F king retur	irms	Aggre	gate num Shifts.*	ber of		
to engale cetag nicerogram est for moreout to	Week ended 25th	ended compared with a		Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
toward-Gates	July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS.	MERN .	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments	3,624 748 15,444 1,498 6,059 6,768	+ 13·3 - 11·6 - 2·6 + 5·9 - 1·6 + 7·9	$\begin{array}{r} -28.8 \\ -43.3 \\ -12.4 \\ -33.6 \\ -17.8 \\ +5.0 \end{array}$	20,753 3,095 74,576 7,724 33,112 38,003	$\begin{array}{c} +13 \cdot 3 \\ -10 \cdot 2 \\ -0 \cdot 0 \\ +15 \cdot 6 \\ -2 \cdot 1 \\ +6 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	- 28·7 - 46·6 - 10·9 - 35·6 - 20·7 + 2·0		
Mechanics, Labourers	8,381	+ 1.2	-16.4	47,953	+ 2.2	- 17.1		
TOTAL	42,522	+ 1.2	-15.2	225,216	+ 2.6	- 15.8		
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Mon- mouth	10,478 14,647 391 4,316 4,275 2,811 5,604	+ 4.6 - 2.6 + 6.5 + 3.7 - 7.2 - 5.0 +14.9	-17·8 -16·5 + 0·8 +14·8 -15·8 -12·6 -24·5	58,072 76,696 1,673 21,843 22,265 15,187 29,480	+ 7·2 - 1·5 + 7·0 + 3·1 - 8·2 - 4·3 +19·6	- 14·5 - 17·7 - 7·2 + 8·9 - 17·1 - 13·6 - 26·5		
Scotland	1	†	†	† **	t	†		
TOTAL	42,522	+ 1.2	-15.2	225,216	+ 2.6	- 15.8		

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 428,700 tons in July, 1931, as compared with 428,900 tons in June, 1931, and 621,400 tons in July, 1930.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during July, and, on the whole, was slightly worse than during the previous month. In the two principal districts (the North-Eastern division and Scotland) the percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed was 64.5, while only the two Southern divisions had less than 40 per cent. unemployed. In Wales and Northern Ireland some improvement was shown compared with the previous month. shown compared with the previous month.

Compared with a year ago employment was much worse, especially in the North-Eastern division, in Scotland, and in Northern Ireland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 27th July, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd June, 1931, and 21st July, 1930:-

Divisions.	Total Number of nsuredWorkpeople Unemployed at 27th July, 1931.	Decrea Numbers I	se (+) or se (-) in Jnemployed ared with a	Percentage nemployed at 27th July, 1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
less year and	Total Number of Tree o	Month before.	Year before.	Pe Uner	Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland GREAT BRITAIN	3,969 1,434 5,446 134 39,360 14,229 36,384 4,179 6,482	+ 552 + 481 + 23 + 27 + 624 - 253 + 597 - 478 - 566	+ 1,501 + 788 + 1,829 - 5 + 17,974 + 4,219 + 17,242 - 89 + 3,263	41·3 19·1 25·6 40·6 64·5 49·4 64·5 56·6 52·2	+ 5.7 + 6.4 + 0.1 + 8.2 + 1.0 - 0.9 + 1.0 - 6.5 - 4.6	+15·6 +10·5 + 8·6 - 1·5 +29·5 +14·7 +30·6 - 1·2 +26·3	
AND NORTHERN IRELAND	111,617	+ 1,007	+ 46,722	54 • 5	+ 0.5	+22.8	

* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

† Most of the works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the weeks ended 25th July, 1931, and 26th July, 1930.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a further decline on the whole, and remained bad. The most pronounced decline was again in the motor vehicle section, in which employment was bad. In general and textile engineering it was very bad and showed a decline. Little change was shown in electrical engineering, in which section it remained slack, or in marine engineering, in which it remained very bad. In constructional engineering it was very bad, but showed an improvement compared with the previous

Compared with a year before, employment was much worse in all sections and in all areas, the greatest decline being in marine engineering.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 27th July, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

	1	Numbe	r of In	sured at 27t	Workpe th July,	ople Une 1931.	mployed		
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine neering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
開発工作。 第二十十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二	General J Ing; En Iron ar Four	Elec	Marine Engineering,	Constr Engin	Vehicles and A	Vehicles and A		Year before.	
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	9,592 7,467 4,557 20,236 39,691 50,894 31,258 2,009	1,663 1,156 230 4,288 1,289 3,774 597 77 111	263 304 803 196 11,498 257 10,025 49 2,829	812	5,681 3,739 5,458 32,915 2,337 4,565 1,912 533 322	17,714 12,798 11,153 59,233 56,521 60,302 45,820 2,866 5,446	+ 915 + 1,043 + 606 + 1,609 + 836 + 1,038 + 2,310 - 95 - 83	+ 8,076 + 6,619 + 5,783 +17,240 +23,449 +20,618 +24,521 + 1,067 + 3,474	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	167,874	13,185	26,224	7,108	57,462	271,853	+8,179	+110,847	
90 1 15 112 1 23		Perce	ntages	Unem	ployed	at 27th J	uly, 193	1.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	11·1 15·6 12·7 22·5 34·2 39·7 41·3 36·1 31·2	11.6 14.0 6.4 14.8 14.8 17.1 19.4 19.3 27.8	32·9 12·3 12·5 12·7 52·1 37·8 51·0 35·0 44·8	14 · 7 22 · 0 18 · 1 23 · 3 24 · 0 27 · 3 36 · 3 28 · 3 35 · 0	13·9 13·1 19·3 33·4 16·8 21·0 17·4 24·7 14·9	12·2 14·6 14·9 26·2 33·7 34·4 39·9 32·0 34·3	+ 0.7 + 1.2 + 0.8 + 0.7 + 0.5 + 0.6 + 2.1 - 1.0 - 0.5	+ 5.6 + 7.6 + 7.7 + 7.6 + 14.0 + 11.8 + 21.4 + 11.9 + 21.9	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	28.3	14.7	43.7	25.4	23.3	26 · 7	+ 0.8	+10.9	
Ditto, June, 1931 Ditto, July, 1930	27·6 16·7	14.7	43·8 15·6	26·4 17·5	21·5 16·4	25·9 15·8	=		

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad in general and marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was little change, and employment remained bad. In Lancashire and Cheshire it continued bad or very bad in all sections; in textile engineering the depression continued, with much short-time working.

working. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry district employment in the motor vehicle section showed a further decline, and was very bad; it remained bad in general engineering, and slack in the electrical section. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment continued slack. In London and the Southern Counties employment remained quiet, but was much better than in other areas, though showing a continued and heavy decline in the motor vehicle section.

decline in the motor vehicle section.

In Scotland there was a further decline in general engineering and employment was very bad. In Wales and Northern Ireland it was still very bad, but again showed a slight improvement.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

The depression in the cotton industry continued during July, and employment on the whole was somewhat worse than in June. It was, however, not quite so bad, in most districts, as in July, 1930; and in several districts the improvement was substantial. The annual holidays were extended in some districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 41·5 at 27th July, 1931, as compared with 39·6 at 22nd June, 1931, and with 44·7 at 21st July,

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was no material change in the spinning section, and short-time working was still prevalent in the weaving section. At Stockport employment continued bad, and at Hyde a decline was reported. Acute depression continued at Stalybridge and at Glossop.

At Oldham employment continued to be very bad in the spinning section, but was somewhat better than a year ago; production was reduced to about 45 per cent. of full capacity. In the manufacturing section employment continued very slack, and a large amount of machinery was idle. At Shaw some improvement was reported in the Egyptian spinning section. At Middleton short-time working continued in the American spinning section, but employment in the

Egyptian spinning section continued fairly good. At Radcliffe normal time was worked in the spinning of fine counts, the improvement reported last month being maintained, but short-time working continued to be largely worked in the American spinning section. At Reddish, three of the largest mule spinning firms were fully employed.

At Bolton employment with weavers and winders was described as fair, but it continued slack or bad in the other principal sections, though employment in the spinning section showed a slight improvement in the week before the annual holidays; in the weeks ended 11th and 18th July, after the holidays, about 37 per cent. of the operative cotton spinners were working less than half time. At Leigh there was some improvement, though employment in the spinning section continued bad. At Rochdale and at Bury employment continued depressed; at Bury it was even worse than in June.

At Preston there continued to be sectional stoppages in the spinning section, but in the weaving section there was some improvement, and it was reported that 60 per cent. of the machinery was running. There was no improvement at Chorley. At Blackburn there was a marked increase in the numbers unemployed; at the end of July, 76 mills were reported to be closed, out of a total of 130 in the Blackburn area, as compared with 70 at the beginning of the month. At Accrington almost half of the weaving sheds were closed down; and it was reported that the depression, which has now lasted for over two years, was the most prolonged in the history of the cotton trade in the district. At Darwen employment remained very bad. At Great Harwood the depression was general; 60 per cent. of the operatives were stated to be unemployed, and 30 per cent. of the weavers at work were minding two looms instead of four. At Burnley employment was very bad; some firms were running only alternate weeks, others closing for a week occasionally; it was reported that half the operatives were unemployed or under-employed. At Padiham employment was bad, and showed a decline. At Nelson several firms extended the holiday stoppage. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad; here also some firms extended the holiday stoppage.

In Yorkshire employment was bad at most of the principal centres, and even worse than in June; about 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th July were on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns:—

and the ask box use		Number Vorkpeor			Wages pa Workpeop		
	Week	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	July,	Month before.	Year before.	25th July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	10,203 19,206 22,822 6,857	Per cent. + 0.6 - 1.8 - 5.0 + 2.8	Per cent. + 4·1 + 0·7 + 0·9 + 8·3	£ 15,214 27,809 35,283 14,825	Per cent. + 1·0 - 2·7 - 6·5 + 2·3	Per cent. +11·2 +10·3 + 6·8 + 7·6	
TOTAL	59,088	- 2.1	+ 2.2	93,131	- 2.9	+ 8.7	
DISTRICTS. Ashton	3,134 4,919 8,635 10,962 5,083 3,563 5,870	- 5·3 -17·4 + 3·0 + 1·0 -17·4 + 8·9 - 2·5	+ 3·8 -28·0 + 9·5 + 9·0 -18·8 +19·2 +20·5	4,540 7,393 13,822 16,710 7,665 5,298 9,609	$ \begin{vmatrix} -8.1 \\ -16.7 \\ +1.3 \\ +2.1 \end{vmatrix} $ $ -22.2 \\ +6.8 \\ -5.4 $	- 1.0 - 19.8 + 20.6 + 20.0 - 21.3 + 21.2 + 30.6	
Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley and Padiham Coine and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	5,314 2,325 2,203 1,791 2,422 2,867	- 1·5 + 9·5 +17·6 +18·5 - 7·9 - 1·4	+18·5 + 1·4 + 0·2 +35·7 -14·9 + 3·3	9,019 4,520 4,566 2,230 3,596 4,163	- 1·1 + 3·5 +19·5 +14·8 - 6·6 + 4·7	+23· + 9· + 2· + 42· - 5· + 9·	
TOTAL	59,088	- 2.1	+ 2.2	93,131	- 2.9	+ 8.	

Returns from firms employing about 56,800 operatives in the week ended 25th July, showed that about 26 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of over 15 hours each on an average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 27th July, 1931:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th July, 1931.										
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	Total.						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10001				
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	2,550 14,823	14,638 11,742	17,188 26,565	2,006 10,473	9,478 8,551	11,484 19,024	28,672 45,589				
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	2,980 12,238 1,921	13,953 43,054 567	16,933 55,292 2,488	2,489 5,992 522	12,833 15,093 553	15,322 21,085 1,075	32,255 76,377 3,563				
Total	34,512	83,954	118,466	21,482	46,508	67,990	186,456				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd June, 1931:—

August, 1931.

4 (00)	1	Wholly Unemployed.				Temporarily Stopped.						Total.		
Department.		en.	Women.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.		10081.	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	++	66 381	-+	267 291	+			251 781	++	642 197	+-	391 584		
and Warping	++	109	++	41 478	++	150 493	-+	218 775	-+	427 2,815	<u>-</u> +	645 3,590	- +	495
other Processes	+	47	+	24	+	71	-	127	+	38	-	89	-	18
Total	+	618	+	567	+	1,185	-	602	+	3,265	+	2,663	+	3,848

The *imports* (less re-exports), of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 49,342,700 lbs. in July, 1931, compared with 71,988,200 lbs. in June, 1931, and with 36,523,800 lbs. in July, 1930.

The exports of cotton yarn were 11,273,400 lbs. in July, 1930, compared with 9,568,400 lbs. in June, 1931, and with 10,433,100 lbs. in July, 1930.

The exports of cotton piece goods in July, 1931, were 177,319,300 square yards, compared with 132,821,000 square yards in the previous month, and 197,385,100 square yards in July, 1930.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued very slack; it was considerably worse than a month earlier in the worsted section, and showed little change in the woollen section. In the carpet section employment was very slack, and showed a further decline.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 36.0 at 27th July, 1931, as compared with 32.8 at 22nd June, 1931, and with 26.1 at 21st July, 1930.

Worsted Section.—Employment continued bad, and was worse than a month earlier.

At Bradford, Keighley and Huddersfield the position was worse than in the previous month; much short time and unemployment were reported at all these centres. At Halifax short time was prevalent. At Armley employment remained very slack, and showed a decline; even where mills were working on a short-time basis, a proportion of the machinery was unused. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 25th July showed that about 48 per cent. of the operatives worked short time,* losing 15½ hours each on an average; about 4 per cent.

With wool sorters employment was bad, with much short time, and showed a further decline as compared with the previous month; it was also worse than a year ago. In the combing department the volume of employment (except when affected for a few days by the dispute which took place in July) was about the same as during June. About 53 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns in the sorting, combing, and preparing departments lost, on an average, about 19 hours in short time in the week ended 25th July.

In the worsted spinning department employment continued bad. About 47 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 25th July, losing, on an average, about 14 hours each.

In the worsted weaving department employment showed a marked decline. About 53 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 25th July, losing, on an average, 16 hours each.*

In each of the three departments—sorting and combing, spinning, and weaving—about 4 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked overtime in the week ended 25th July, to the extent of six or eight hours each, on the average.

Woollen Section.—Employment was bad, and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. Employers' returns for the week ended 25th July showed that 56 per cent. of the workers both in the spinning and in the weaving departments were on short time,* losing nearly 13 hours each on an average in each department. In the woollen section as a whole, 53 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 13 hours each, in short time* in the week ended 25th July; in the spinning department 7 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime to the extent of about 8 hours each on the average; in the woollen section as a whole 4 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime to the extent of 8 hours each, on the average.

extent of 8 hours each, on the average.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was worse than a month earlier; there was still a small amount of overtime and night work, but less than for some considerable time. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment continued bad, though it compared favourably with the extremely depressed conditions in other districts, and there was a slight improvement before the holiday stoppage. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade was described as very bad. In the blanket trade, employment generally remained poor, but some full-time working was reported at Hebden Bridge.

In the Stockport district employment with woollen workers continued very poor. In the Rochdale district employment with flannel workers was still very slack, and many firms extended the holiday stoppage in July. There was a slight improvement at Shaw. Irregular short-time working continued in the Saddleworth

In the West of England employment remained fairly regular at Trowbridge, but the depression continued at the other principal centres. In Wales employment generally continued very slack.

In Scotland employment on the whole showed little change; short time was very prevalent, and production in the tweed industry as a whole was stated to be not more than half the full capacity. Increased slackness was reported at Galashiels; orders for the winter season were said to be completed, and repeat orders were insufficient to keep the operatives on full time. Some improvement, however, was reported in the tweed industry at Dumfries. All the firms at Alloa were reported to be on short time.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued very slack. At Kidderminster employment continued bad, and was about the same as in June, most of the firms being on short time. In Yorkshire employment was described as poor, and there was no improvement. In Scotland employment was below normal, and some firms extended the holiday stoppage; with some firms in the Axminster section, however, the position was described as satisfactory.

In the carpet industry as a whole, 52 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 25th July, losing 16 hours each on an average; little or no overtime was recorded.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

		Number of Vorkpeople		- Total all	Wages pa Workpeop	id to le.
2-2	Week ended 25th July, 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 25th July, 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan, 1926 = 100.)
Departments: WORSTED SECTION:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	9,691 30,873 15,091 8,566 1,709	- 2.5 - 0.6 - 5.0 - 0.4 - 0.4	84·7 79·8 79·2 93·3 95·8	17,513 41,292 23,863 17,487 2,621	- 13·2 + 0·4 - 11·5 - 5·3 - 10·5	62·3 68·0 61·5 73·0 58·7
Total—Worsted	65,930	- 1.9	81.9	102,776	- 6.3	66 • 2
WOOLLEN SECTION: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	769 10,498 18,134 13,939 1,951	- 1.8 - 0.5 - 0.3 - 1.3 - 2.0	70·9 77·7 81·8 83·6 68·3	1,668 18,968 28,512 28,039 3,981	+ 1.6 - 0.8 - 1.1 - 1.6 + 9.4	71·0 72·3 73·5 77·7 74·2
Total-Woollen	45,291	- 0.7	80.6	81,168	- 0.7	74.5
CARPET SECTION	9,188	- 0.9	98.6	14,847	- 6.6	85.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	120,409	- 1.4	82.3	198,791	- 4.1	70.6
Districts†: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	26,857 7,848 8,289 6,614 6,744	- 2·0 - 3·8 - 0·6 - 0·1 - 2·5	78·5 88·6 78·4 87·5 84·0	43,224 11,889 12,344 9,880 10,632	- 8·9 - 13·2 - 0·3 - 1·8 - 4·2	60·8 62·1 64·8 73·8 76·7
ley, etc.)	3,287	- 1.6	95.7	4,422	- 1.5	85 • 5
Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	59,639 4,239 296 1,756	- 1.9 - 2.3 + 26.0 - 5.8	81·8 82·5 101·5 84·2	92,391 7,030 531 2,824	- 6.9 - 3.0 + 23.2 + 1.7	64 · 9 71 · 4 + 92 · 8 109 · 7
Total-Worsted	65,930	- 1.9	81.9	102,776	- 6.3	66 • 2
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	9,925	- 2.8	72.8	18,474	- 3.8	59.2
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	6,794 6,483	- 1·3 + 2·2	78·5 84·8	13,031 12,097	- 0.1	85·2 79·5
Vale Bradford	1,977 1,156	- 1·8 - 2·0	83·2 93·0	3,800 2,126	- 4·9 - 4·3	67·8 75 3
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England	26,335 4,428	- 1·1 + 4·5	79·4 82·7	49,528 7,885	- 0·7 - 1·8	73·4 76·5
and Midlands Scotland Wales	3,460 10,944 124	- 1.6 - 1.6 + 0.8	87·5 80·7 96·9	5,736 17,850 169	- 4.4 + 0.9 + 3.0	88·1 73·3 95·2
Total—Woollen	45,291	- 0.7	80.6	81,168	- 0.7	74.5
CARPET SECTION	9,188	- 0.9	98.6	14,847	- 6.6	85•4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	120,409	- 1.4	82.3	198,791	- 4.1	70-6

Comparison with 1926 is affected by reductions in rates of wages.
 † Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

^{*} The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps," and tending one instead of two looms.

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 25th July, 1931, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 27th June, 1931:—

	emplo	yed as com thout a figur	(+) or Dec. pared with re, signifies ple returned	"few or no	nonth.
	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford	- 2·3 - 1·9 - 1·5 - 4·5 - 2·2 - 10·7	- 1·1 - 1·3 - 0·2 + 4·1 - 1·3 - 3·2 - 0·5 - 2·1	- 4·0 - 9·4 - 2·7 - 3·2 - 5·6 - 5·2 - 1·4	- 0.7 + 2.0 - 0.2 - 2.5 - 0.1 - 0.4 - 0.0	- 2·0 - 3·8 - 0·6 - 0·1 - 2·5 - 1·6 - 1·9 - 2·3
Lancashire Scotland	- 4·0 - 2·5	+ 29·3 - 6·9 - 0·6	_ _ 5·0	- 3·2 - 0·4	+ 26.0 $- 5.8$ $- 1.9$

	employed		ed with pr	-) in numbers evious month, ege.")
na Blag armid and the comment of the	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Lancashire West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales	+ 1·1 - 0·6 + 0·2 - 3·3 - 3·5 - 0·0 + 9·4 - 3·4 - 5·0 + 4·3	- 3·9 + 3·1 + 4·1 - 0·9 + 0·2 + 5·2 - 0·6 - 3·2 - 5·0	- 5·1 - 5·6 - 0·4 - 1·7 - 5·3 - 4·1 + 2·0 - 1·4 + 3·7	- 2·8 - 1·3 + 2·2 - 1·8 - 2·0 - 1·1 + 4·5 - 1·6 - 1·6 - 0·8

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 27th July, 1931:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th July, 1931.									
Department.	Whol	lly Unemp	ployed.	Temp	10000					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	402	6	408	699	5	704	1,112			
Preparing	874	1,004	1,878	764	499	1,263	3,141			
Wool Combing	458	762	1,220	996	737	1,733	2,953			
Woollen Spinning	7 92	271 364	1,063	1,058 794	238	1,296	2,359			
Worsted Drawing and	003	301	313	194	470	1,264	2,237			
Spinning	1,055	5,293	6,348	965	6,161	7,126	13,474			
Wool Winding and Warping	101	00	000							
Worsted Winding and	181	88	269	469	198	667	936			
Warping	204	925	1,129	490	1,560	2,050	3,179			
Woollen Weaving	407	2,4 7	2,824	1,098	3,805	4,903	7,727			
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	355	2,163	2,518	361	6,376	6,737	9,255			
ther Processes	1,572	278	1,850	1,607	330	1,937	3,787			
Total	6,909	13,571	20,480	9,301	20,379	29,680	50,160			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd June, 1931:—

Department.	W	holl	y T	nemp	loy	red.		Temp	pora	rily St	top	ped.			
Department.	M	en.	W	omen.	To	otal.	1	Men.	W	omen.	7	Cotal.	I	Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+	16		1	+	15	+	154	-	1	+	153	+	168	
and Preparing Wool Combing	++	70 6	+	63 23		133	+	48 105	++	26 25	+	74 80	+	207	
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	+	29 33	-	2 15	+	27 48	++		++	83 50	+++	446 281	++	97 473 233	
Worsted Drawing and Spinning Wool Winding	+	41	+	117	+	158	+	196	+	945	+	1,141	+	1,299	
and Warping Worsted Winding	+	10	-	3	+	7	+	77	+	95	+	172	+	179	
and Warping Woollen Weaving	+	37	=	13 50	-	50 41	++	69 396	++	10 171	++	79 567	+	29	
Worsted Weaving Other Processes		19 51		256	+	275	++	93 159		1,379		1,472		526 1,747 259	
Total	+:	181	+	322	+	503	+:	1,681	+ 2	2,839	+	4,520	+	5,023	

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 20,687,500 lbs. in July, 1931, compared with 36,807,200 lbs. in the previous month and 31,056,700 lbs. in July, 1930.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,516,300 lbs. compared with 2,578,100 lbs. in June, 1931, and with 3,249,100 lbs.

in July, 1930.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in July, 1931, were 8,719,800 square yards, compared with 6,118,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 10,115,900 square yards in July, 1930. The exports of blankets were 43,761 pairs, 28,675 pairs, and 55,800 pairs in July, 1931, June, 1931, and July, 1930, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued moderate at most establishments, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month; it was rather below the level of July, 1930, at most centres. The pressure to complete orders before the holidays that was formerly usual at the end of July was almost entirely absent this year.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 23·5 at 27th July. 1931, as compared with 20·4 at 22nd June, 1931, and with 18·1 at 21st July, 1930.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :-

		Number Vorkpeop		Total V	Wages pa Vorkpeor	id to	
usir v	Week ended 25th	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales:— London Leicester	1,622 8,604	Per cent 3·1 - 2·6	Per cent 4·3 + 0·4	£ 3,587 19,295	Per cent 3.3 + 0.9	Per cent 4·1 - 3·1	
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Higham, Rushden and	3,709 5,242	- 3·4 - 0·4	+ 1.6	7,922 12,343	- 4·2 + 3·4	- 0·4 -10·7	
District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	4,650 5,333 1,361 2,504 5,180	- 0.8 - 0.3 + 3.0 - 1.4 - 4.1	+ 0·1 + 0·3 - 7·3 + 0·9 - 2·9	10,294 13,265 2,779 4,694 9,887	+ 2.5 + 5.0 + 7.3 -11.6 - 5.2	- 2·2 + 3·3 - 5·7 - 9·4 - 5·6	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,770 1,612	+ 5.2	- 1·1 - 6·4	3,520 3,076	+ 5.4	- 1·4 -20·3	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District	5,687	+ 0.2	- 3·0 - 7·7	11,091	+ 5.7	-15.9	
Other parts of England and Wales	1,120 3,806	+ 1.6	- 1.7	2,241 8,720	+ 6.2	- 4·0 - 1·0	
England and Wales	52,200	- 1.1	- 2.2	112,714	+ 0.9	- 5.4	
Scotland	2,246	+ 1.0	- 4.3	4,915	+ 6.4	- 5.7	
Great Britain	54,446	- 1.0	- 2.3	117,629	+ 1.1	- 5.4	

Returns received from firms employing about 52,300 workpeople in the week ended 25th July indicated that almost exactly half of this number were on short time in that week, losing about 10 hours each on the average; there was very little overtime.

Employment in London showed a further decline, and was slack or moderate at most establishments. At Leicester employment continued slack; in the week ended 25th July, nearly two-thirds of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 12 hours each on the average. In the Leicester country district there was a further decline, and employment was bad, with many firms working short time. Employment remained slack generally at Northampton, and was decidedly worse than in July, 1930. In the week ended 25th July, 63 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 73 hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden district employment remained quiet, with many of the factories working short time. At Kettering employment continued to be somewhat above the level at other centres, and was fair to moderate, with a good proportion of the operatives working full time. Employment at Wellingborough remained moderate with most firms, though some were fairly busy. Less short-time working was reported at Wollaston; there was little change at Raunds, Finedon, and Earls Barton; but employment at Irthlingborough declined, and at the end of the month it was very bad. Employment also declined at Stafford, and was very quiet; more than three-quarters of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were working short time in the week ended 25th July. At Norwich the seasonal discharge of operatives, which began at the end of June, continued during July, though at a slower rate, and employment was slack.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was a further improvement, and employment was moderate to fair; a number of firms worked full time, and others were able to reduce the amount of short time. At Leeds employment showed a decline and was bad, short s. In the slipper Lancashire employment showed a slight improvement, but it remained bad at Bacup and at Rawtenstall, where it was worse than for several years past; it remained moderate at Bury.

In Scotland there was a further slight improvement, on the whole. At Maybole employment was reported as good, and better than in June; much short time was worked at Edinburgh, and employment at Kilmarnock was reported as bad.

(other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 27th July, 1931:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th July, 1931.									
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	1004.			
Boot and Shoe Manu-		a control	un Che	SI di	W. 003.					
facture:										
Preparing Depart-	205	85	290	320	32	352	642			
ment Rough Stuff De-	205	03	250	320	Lett Z to	002				
partment	516	65	581	330	21	351	932			
ClickingDepartment		24	1,346	1,594	10	1,604	2,950			
Closing Department	33	2,079	2,112	42	2,352	2,394	4,506			
Making Department	2,528	119	2,647	2,278	44	2,322	4,969			
Finishing Depart-						2 000	4 700			
ment	1,833	897	2,730	1,305	671	1,976	4,706			
Slipper Making	359	251	610	748	499	1,247	1,857			
log Making	24	1	31	3	1	4	. 30			
epairing and Hand-	744	8	752	47	1	48	800			
sewn Work	144	0	134	71	2012	40	- 000			
TOTAL	7,564	3,535	11,099	6,667	3,631	10,298	21,397			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd June, 1931:—

	Wholl	y Unempl	loyed.	Tempo	rarily Sto	pped.	Total.
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men,	Women.	Total.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture:		09Z0 04	(27) (S)	ENW R	restuen. Versten	r Vigesi To Ti	1207 SE
Preparing Depart-		+ 8	+ 2	+ 194	- 32	+ 162	+ 164
ment	- 6	+ 8	T 2	T 131	- 32	T 202	. 20
Rough Stuff De- partment	1 44	+ 11	+ 55	+ 50	+ 4	+ 54	+ 109
Clicking Department		T 19	+259	- 252		- 253	
Closing Department		+321	+320	+ 36			
Making Department			+145	+ 119			+ 273
Finishing Depart-							DV 15 -50
ment	+111	+141	+252	+ 74	+ 252	+ 326	+ 578
Slipper Making	- 31		- 43	- 59	- 501	- 560	- 603
llog Making	- 2	- 4	- 6	- 1	+ 1		- 6
Repairing and Hand-		all alla	200	Service .	THE SHAPE	1511215	SALTE OF
sewn Work	- 56	+ 4	- 52	+ 20		+ 20	- 32
					. 05	1 000	1 1 170
TOTAL	+452	+480	+932	+ 181	+ 25	+ 206	+1,13

The exports of boots and shoes in July, 1931, amounted to 80,208 dozen pairs, or 12,232 dozen pairs more than in June, 1931, but 19,697 dozen pairs less than in July, 1930.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed little change, and continued moderate, on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 16·4 at 27th July, 1931, the same as at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 12·3 at 21st July, 1930.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under

12-2000		umber o		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
online and the	25th July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	25th July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Counties, York-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,535	- 5.8	-15.7	3,843	- 2.9	- 3.0	
Midlands and Eastern Countles	6,774	+ 1.7	- 5.9	18,196	- 0.7	- 6.6	
South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,966 121		+ 1.7	4,530 296	+ 2.3 + 2.8		
TOTAL	10,396	+ 0.5	- 6.4	26,865	- 0.5	- 6.0	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 9,712 work-people employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 3 per cent. were working on an average about 12½ hours less than full time in the week ended 25th July, 1931; on the other hand, about 2 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly 5 hours each,

BUILDING.

APART from a decline in the painting and decorating section, employment during July showed little change as compared with the previous month and remained slack, on the whole. It was reported as good at Hull and Oxford, however, and as fair or fairly good at a few other centres, including Bristol, Preston, St. Helens

and Southend-on-Sea. As compared with July, 1930, employment was worse in each administrative division.

As regards individual occupations employment declined with painters and showed a slight improvement with plasterers; with each of the other classes it remained at about the level of the previous month. Employment was moderate to slack with bricklayers and masons; very slack with carpenters, slaters, plasterers, painters and tradesmen's labourers, and bad with plumbers. As compared with July, 1930, there was a marked decline with each class of worker.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 27th July, 1931, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with July, 1930:—

an in <u>an</u> or a	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed	in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Decrease Percen	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a			
	people at July, 1930.	at 27th July, 1931.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.			
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Planters Plumbers Labourers to above All other occupations Total	125,700 73,790 21,180 6,020 24,260 105,660 32,850 240,660 202,150	22,066 8,234 2,653 1,138 4,396 23,820 6,999 46,571 41,688	741 520 284 89 276 834 440 1,564 1,261	17·6 11·2 12·5 18·9 18·1 22·5 21·3 19·4 20·6	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 7·4 + 4·2 + 4·8 + 2·9 + 7·1 + 7·7 + 5·2 + 4·0 + 3·5			
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Great Britain	177,960 134,170 102,830 101,130 95,710 103,210 75,250 25,640	31,152 16,506 15,446 17,355 21,615 24,242 16,093 8,746 6,410	63 106 147 1,210 1,700 1,553 935 288 7	17·5 12·3 15·0 17·2 22·6 23·5 21·4 34·1 39·2	+ 0.7 + 1.5 + 0.6 - 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.6 + 0.4 - 2.4 + 1.4	+ 6.4 + 5.0 + 5.0 + 4.7 + 2.1 + 3.1 + 5.6 + 6.7 + 15.5			
and Northern Ireland	832,270	157,565	6,009	18.9	+ 0.3	+ 5.0			

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 142 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,119,000, show that in July, 1931, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £7,252,400, as compared with £5,075,400 in June, 1931, and £6,498,700 in July, 1930. Of the total for July, 1931, dwelling-houses accounted for £5,143,100; factories and workshops for £207,400; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £592,200; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,309,700.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little change, and was bad on the whole, with much short-time working. At Derby employment was slack; at Worcester it continued fair, and at Bristol moderate. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment continued bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 37.0 at 27th July, 1931, as compared with 36.5 at 22nd June, 1931, and 26.9 at 21st July, 1930.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

trib is connece, any logger		Number Vorkpeor		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
of payoning sprooted to	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
on and allowed the	25th July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	25th July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,375 6,586	+ 4.2	-14·3 -10·5	2,449 10,076	+ 5.4	-18·5 -19·6	
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,778	+ 3.4	- 2.0	3,143	+ 4.2	- 5.2	
TOTAL	9,739	- 1.8	- 9.6	15,668	- 2.2	-16.9	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,547 2,192	- 0·9 - 4·9	- 7·5 -16·1	11,117 4,551	+ 2.5	-14·7 -21·9	
TOTAL	9,739	- 1.8	- 9.6	15,668	- 2.2	-16.9	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,066 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,322, or nearly 48 per cent., were working on an average about 16 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th July, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

· Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate on the whole in the paper-making industry in July. While full time was worked in many mills there was the usual irregularity of work in some, owing to a lack of orders, and, in a few instances, also to certain departments being closed down for repairs to machinery. A decline on the previous month was reported in the hand-made section, in which employment was generally slack.

Employment was moderate on the whole with letterpress printers; it showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with June, but some improvement was reported at a few centres, including Bradford, Sheffield, Bristol, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally fairly good, although a decline on the previous month was reported at Leeds, Manchester, and Glasgow.

With lithographic printers employment was again reported as bad or slack at most of the principal centres, while continuing fair at a few of the smaller centres, including Accrington, Carlisle, Ipswich, Maidstone, and Preston; there was some improvement in London, but a decline at Manchester and Glasgow. With lithographic artists employment was generally moderate or slack, and worse than in June.

Employment continued moderate on the whole in the bookbinding

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industries was 15·8 at 27th July, as compared with 14·7 at 22nd June, and 8·2 at 21st July, 1930. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 9·9 at 27th July, compared with 10·0 at 22nd June, and 6·1 at 21st July, 1930. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 13.0 at 27th July, compared with 13.0 at 22nd June, and 8.1 at 21st July, 1970.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions who furnished information for the three periods under

	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1931.		ercentage loyed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
		July, 1931.	June, 1931.	July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing; London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	37,888	6.1	5.5	2.3	+ 0.6	+ 3.8
shire and Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	17,128	6.7	6.5	4.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Counties Scotland Other Districts	10,832 6,253 11,074	5·0 6·3 5·3	4·6 7·1 5·3	3·0 2·3 2·4	+ 0·4 - 0·8	+ 2·0 + 4·0 + 2·9
Total	83,175	6.0	5.7	2.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.3
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	11,664 19,027	8.0	8·3 8·2	3·3 4·8	- 0.3	+ 4.7

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

In spite of an increase in activity at some ports due to timber imports, employment during July was generally bad. Among insured work-people in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 40·1 per cent. were unemployed at 27th July, 1931, as compared with |40·0 per cent. at 22nd June, 1931, and with 34·7 per cent. at 21st July,

London.—Employment continued to be slack. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received

a de la lacita de lacita de la lacita de lacita de la lacita de lacita de la lacita de	Average Docks at	ally Number of at Prin	ber of La cipal Wi	bourers em	ployed in ondon.	
1911 0 87600 0,000 -20010 0 520000 2500	In	Docks.				
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended— 4th July, 1931 11th "" 18th "" 25th ""	3,625 3,898 4,124 3,870	1,737 1,969 1,835 1,937	5,362 5,867 5,959 5,807	6,935 6,915 7,047 7,113	12,297 12,782 13,006 12,920	
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th July, 1931	3,879	1,870	5,749	7,002	12,751	
Average for June, 1931	3,592	1,547	5,139	7,264	12,403	
Average for July, 1930	4,309	1,638	5,947	7,012	12,959	

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during July was 656, compared with 800 in June, 1931, and with

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

East Coast.—Employment continued bad at Middlesbrough and the Hartlepools. It was fair at North and South Shields. At Sunderland and at Grimsby pit prop imports provided additional work. Employment was slack at Goole, moderate at Hull, and fair at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Lynn and Ipswich.

Liverpool.—Employment was very bad, and worse than in June. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 31st July, 1931, was 10,399, compared with 10,960 in June, 1931, and with 12,682 in July, 1930. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £22,992 in the five weeks ended 31st July, 1931, compared with £24,137 in June, 1931, and with £30,682 in July, 1930.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—At the South Wales ports employment remained generally bad. There was some increase in activity at Bristol and at Avonmouth. At Manchester employment was slack. At Southampton it was fair, but at other South-Coast

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment declined and was bad at Glasgow and Dundee. It also declined at Leith and was only moderate. At Grangemouth, however, there was an improvement, and employment was fair. It continued fair at Belfast.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during July remained bad and showed a decline. The supply of seamen was largely in excess of requirements at the majority of ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed at 27th July, 1931, was $35\cdot2$, compared with $33\cdot2$ at 22nd June, 1931, and $24\cdot1$ at 21st July, 1930.

The demand for men on the Thames was moderate on the whole. On the Tyne it was rather quiet, with an improving tendency towards the end of July; on the Tees the demand improved slightly after the middle of the month, but declined later, and at the end of July was slack; at the Hartlepools it was quiet, with slackness more marked in the middle of the month; on the Wear a good demand at the opening of the month gradually declined, and at the end employment was very slack. At Hull the demand fell from good to quiet, but towards the end of the month it showed some recovery, and was fair. At Southampton it was slack until the last week of July when a substantial improvement took place. The demand at Bristol declined up to the middle of the month but recovered thereafter and at the close of July it was moderate; at Avonmouth it was moderate to fair throughout the month. At Newport the demand was on a low level but showed an improving tendency until the last week, when it became very slack; at Cardiff it declined, but showed some increase in the last week; at Swansea it was generally moderate. On the Mersey the demand was fair in the first half of July and moderate thereafter; at Manchester, apart from slackness early in the month, the demand was fair. On the Clyde it was fair at the beginning of the month and dull thereafter; at Leith it was moderate to quiet with some falling-off in the closing stages. At Belfast the demand was dull, except for some activity in the first and third weeks.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the under-mentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during July:—

		Number o	f Seamen*	shipped in		
Principal Ports.	740	Inc. (Dec. (-		Seven Months ended		
Attach Continue Calca	July, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1931.	July, 1930.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon. Cardiff§ Swansea	10,704 654 9,439 9,113 1,859 197 360 924 1,134 300 1,844 614	+ 1,055 + 117 + 526 - 1,200 - 493 - 24 + 110 - 127 + 48 - 36 + 153 - 53	- 4,051 + 18 - 1,795 - 2,196 - 676 - 26 - 17 - 196 - 88 - 320 - 474 - 111	64,251 4,251 56,723 58,868 14,171 1,552 1,448 6,353 6,715 2,699 12,851 3,921	84,534 4,495 68,218 66,450 16,236 1,841 2,552 7,376 6,790 4,090 15,031 4,779	
Scotland: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	263 654 3,153	+ 38 + 307 - 457	- 65 - 127 - 963	1,683 2,802 19,117	1,813 3,189 23,983	
NORTHERN IRELAND:	150	- 137	- 104	1,244	1,728	
TOTAL for above Ports	41,362	- 173	-11,191	258,649	313,105	

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate agagements, and not of separate individuals.
† Including Birkenhead and Garston.
‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
§ Including Barry and Penarth.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 310 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 27th July, 1931, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 3 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 3) and including lines 4 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted or under consideration 2. Insured non-claimants and claimants dis-	1,920,661	35,418	556,231	21,578	2,533,888
qualified, but main- taining registration	51,236	8,867	18,001	7,029	85,133
5. Uninsured persons on Register 4. Two months' file	19,860 54,160	26,515 4,388	20,356 45,590	27,598 4,476	94,329 108,614
5. Unemployed—Special Schemes	4,217	16	433	11	4,67
Persons on Register (lines 1—3) Rooks Lodged (lines	1,991,757	70,800	594,588	56,205	2,713,350
Books Lodged (lines 1, 2, 4 and 5)	2,030,274	48,689	620,255	33,094	2,732,31

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

	a la mili	Great Britain.						
Date.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	and Northern Ireland,		
29th June, 1931	1,971,769	64,454	578,930	49,736	2,664,889	2,735,882		
6th July, 1931 13th ,, ,, 10th ,, ,,	1,946,687	64,103 64,486 65,001 70,800	584,480 580,682 584,263 594,588	50,633 50,834 50,986 56,205	2,634,288 2,642,689 2,660,733 2,713,350	2,704,468 2,720,143 2,733,221 2,783,237		
Average (4 weeks)	1,958,500	66,097	586,003	52,165	2,662,765	2,735,267		

Anal	บล่าล ก	f figures	for 27th	July.	1931.
2210000	9000	Jug wice	10, 2100	0 41,	TOOT

		27tl	July, 1931.	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	29th June 1931.
	Persons n Regular En	ormally in apployment.	Persons		SECTION.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	Total.
	- and the second second	Great B	ritain.	,	
Men Boys Women Girls	1,381,980 53,293 399,039 43,231	501,109 17,250 193,378 12,953	108,668 257 2,171 21	1,991,757 70,800 594,588 56,205	1,971,769 64,454 578,930 49,736
Total	1,877,543	724,690	111,117	2,713,350	2,664,889
	Great	Britain and	Northern In	reland.	
Men Boys Women Girls	1,421,862 54,322 416,273 43,815	503,680 17,316 198,608 13,155	111,734 261 2,190 21	2,037,276 71,899 617,071 56,991	2,018,386 65,623 601,349 50,524
Total	1,936,272	732,759	114,206	2,783,237	2,735,882

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

Vacancie 193	s filled† 30t 0, to 27th	th December, July, 1931.	Period 30	th June to	27th July, 1931.			
	THE R	Increase (+)	DA	Amplies	Vacancie	s filled.†		
	Number.	Decrease (—) as compared with year before.	Week ended	Employers.	led tions from Em-			
Men Boys Women Girls	733,794 89,771 264,946 85,337	+ 127,835 - 6,118 + 30,967 - 770	6th July 13th ,, 20th ,, 27th ,,	46,679 43,147 40,568 40,845	44,845 38,173 37,642 36,703	96·1 88·5 92·8 89·9		
Total	1,173,848	+151,914	Total	171,239	157,363	91.8		

Of the 157,363 vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 27th July, 96,078 were for men, 38,467 for women, and 22,818 for

* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec, 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1925.

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 6th July, 1931, the average number of such placings of men and women was 6,785 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 27th July, 1931, was 525 per week.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 27th July, 1931. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Shefield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Number of Persons on Register | Inc. (+) Dec. (-) in total as

1	Area.		27th Jul	ly, 1931.	egistei		in tot		
	emokala in manad	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	29t	hJune, 1931.	28t	th July, 1930.
	London Division	193,884	58,473	11,134	263,491	+	9,490	+	95,387
1	South-Eastern Division Brighton	75,734 3,147	14,205 587	4,140 146	94,079 3.880		2,181 14	++	33,471 1,617
1	Chatham Ipswich	3,776 3,436	613 348	539 153	3,880 4,928 3,937	+	91 46	+	1,617 1,379 1,116
	Norwich Rest of Division	4,426 60,949	1.881	207 3,095	6,514 74,820	++	2,042	++	28,690
	South-Western Division	94,279	16,928	4.964	116,171	+	2,515	+	35,832
	Bristol Plymouth	16,466 7,134	4,840 1,430	314	22,528 8,878	+	1,250	+	3,909
	Portsmouth Reading	6,541 1,885	725 445	194	7,855 2,524	+	147 274 351	+	2,355 678
	Swindon	8,531 1,675		231	9,834 2,305 62,247	+	163 2,695	+	3,333 1,232 22,502
	Rest of Division Midlands Division Birmingham	281.594	106.687	18,582	406,863	-	18,774 2,154	+	116,743
8	Coventry Cradley Heath	46,104 13,102 6,994	2,892 1,973	556		+	643 38	+	3,502 3,723
	Derby Leicester	6,904 9,834	2,294 7,570	881 367	10,079	+	49 671	++	4,863
	Northampton Nottingham	3,886 12,996 5,148	1,722 5,819	216 871	5,824	+	1,080	+	1,822 5,321
i	Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	21,904	2,011 15,842		7,396 39,383	ALC:	1,034	+	2,632 9,343
	Walsall West Bromwich	7,360 4,673	2,842 1,431	281	10,857 6,385 15,284	+	468 13 1,276	+	2,421
	Wolverhampton Rest of Division	11,658 131,031	2,964 37,783	8,050	176,864	-	22,402	+	3,839 54,244
	North-Eastern Division Barnsley	496,143 14,632	96,572 1,320		622,926 16,418	+	10,101 1,051	++	187,121 10,441
	Bradford Darlington	20,023 4,529	13,369	1,674	35,066 5,438	+	466	+	6,198 2,106
	Dewsbury Doncaster	3,567 8,189	1,990	400	5,957 9,631	1+	875 2,802	+	1,619 4,328
	Gateshead Grimsby	10,549	1,783 599	219	4,434	=	708	+	2,056
	Halifax Hartlepools	5,258 10,451	3,977 679		9,452 11,744	_	355 243	+	1,329 2,850
	Huddersfield Hull	7,347 14,899	5,689 2,134	733	13,826	-	1,067	+	5,610 2,433 10,903
	Lincoln	25,347 4,243 16,576	12,191 385 980	425	38,840 5,053 18,312	+	1,207 130 8	+	1,379 4,126
	Middlesbrough Newcastle-on- Tyne	21,657				1032	868		7,451
	Rotherham Sheffield	8.923	632	538 2,949	10,093 57,769	=	3,875 175	++	658 18,381
	South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	45,453 12,208 10,544	669	773 565	13,553 11,778	++	110 41	+	3,210 3,823
	Sunderland Wakefield	22,962 7,356 3,394	2,017 1,494	670	26,330 9,520	+	1,906	+	10,975 2,699
	York Rest of Division	214,420	30,923		4,244 257,077	+	1,068 14,214		1,471 79,941
	North-Western Division Accrington	398,996 6,906	213,457 6,358		642,752 13,859	++	19,455 916	++	86,158 666
	Ashton-under- Lyne	6,983		THE PERSON NAMED IN	12.809	-	89	_	534
	Barrow Birkenhead	4,908 9,181	1,238	838	11,257	+	151		3,951
	Blackburn Blackpool	11,441 3,013	855	90	3,958	3 -	2,289	+	1,933 655 2,004
	Bolton Burnley	13,230 8,622 4,415	9,970	726	22,167 19,318 9,102	++	1,496 916 9	+	1,474
	Chorley Liverpool	3,841 74,134	2,888	299	7,028	3 -	158 3,900	-	1,423
	Manchester Nelson	42,714 3,352	20,197	2,722	65,633 7,166	+ -	1,192 1,327	1	
	Oldham Preston	22,585 7,007	14,080	1,601	38,266 13,764	1 -	955	+	1,679
	Rochdale St. Helens	9,053 10,112	6,905 1,110	574 500	11.722	+ 15	1,443	+	2,919
	Salford Stockport	16,912 5,620	5,259	360	11,239	+-	272	+++	84
	Warrington Wigan	5,056 11,176 118,735	1,267 4,360 71,539	556 676	16,212	2 +	1,155	+	406
	Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen	272,509 6,340	79,204	19,440	371,208	8+	22,282 903	++	117,763
	Clydebank Dundee	8,362 16,092	1,840	703 2.351	10,90	5 +	842 10,034	++	4,939 5,475
	Edinburgh Glasgow	15,818 91,918	19 739	754 5.446	117,103	7 -	2,033 3	++	4,846 37,680
	Greenock Motherwell	13,272	2,024	526	10,195	+	777	+	4,028
	Paisley Rest of Division	5,722 105,929	1,829 27,018	7,430	140.377	7 +	225 11,651 1,211	+	44.270
	Wales Division Cardiff Llanelly	13,904	2,451	836	195,860 17,191 5,860	1	519	+++	2,874
Series of the last	Newport Swansea	5,338 8,719 10,497	517 853	391	9,627	1 -	453 473	++	3,021
	Rest of Division Northern Ireland	140,160 45,519	4,880 22,483	5,918 1,885	150,958	+	1,623 1,106	++	21,351 9,472
1	Belfast Londonderry	28,660 2,278	13,901 1,175	1,216	43,777	1 -	1,625	++	8,932 78
	Lurgan Lisburn	1,094	1,428	67 42	2,460 1,743	3 -	78 10	+	150 196
	Rest of Northern	1,101			1,281		157 737	200	1,472
	Ireland	11,421	5,216	445	11,082		101	-	2,000

Great Britain and 2,037,276 617,071 128,890 2,783,237 + 47,355 + 711,355

[Percentage rates of unemployment, for each of 700 towns in Great Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 27th July, 1931, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

The Hamployment Insurance Acts provide subject to certain

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The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 manual labour at a rate of reintineration exceeding in value 2250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

also be excepted.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded, inter alia, the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, ceases to be employed in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deresited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment. deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment

in an insured trade is resumed.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 309 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as instruct persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file.

A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 309.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemploy. ment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

The statistics of unemployment in insured industries are presented in two separate Tables, one showing the numbers recorded as unemployed, and the other showing the estimated numbers insured and the percentages unemployed.

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

Under the provisions of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, all persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928. (The employers of such persons, however, are required to pay contributions at the employer's rates.) The estimates of the numbers of insured persons in each industry prepared on the basis of the information obtained from the exchange of unemployment books, therefore, no longer include persons aged 65 and over. Such persons do not now appear in the statistics showing the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, and the figures for dates subsequent to 2nd January, 1928, are therefore not comparable with those for earlier dates. For all practical purposes, however, the percentages unemployed can be regarded as comparable with the corresponding figures published each month since July, 1923.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 27th JULY, 1931.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.		Name of the second	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI		Темрон	RARY STOR	PPAGES.	Secretary of	TOTAL.	No of	TEMPO	LY UNEMPI BARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	4,071	104	4,175	117	92	209	4,188	196	4,384	4,178	196	4,374
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	199,154 3,690 2,910 4,947 1,285	1,231 7 22 21 3	200,385 3,697 2,932 4,968 1,288	188,184 1,301 244 1,191 1,933	613	188,797 1,302 245 1,191 1,933	387,338 4,991 3,154 6,138 3,218	1,844 8 23 21 3	389,182 4,999 3,177 6,159 3,221	387,280 4,967 3,154 5,753 3,218	1,844 7 23 20 3	389,124 4,974 3,177 5,773 3,221
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,291 2,481	248 33	2,539 2,514	520 817	5 16	525 833	2,811 3,298	253 49	3,064 3,347	2,728 3,222	253 49	2,981 3,271
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limeklins and Whiting	2,844 3,338 2,364	37 175 156	2,881 3,513 2,520	1,354 783 371	6 50 38	1,360 833 409	4,198 4,121 2,735	43 225 194	4,241 4,346 2,929	4,198 4,079 2,700	39 225 194	4,237 4,304 2,894
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	9,440	1,728	11,168	2,432	246	2,678	11,872	1,974	13,846	11,558	1,974	13,532
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	5,270	8,585	13,855	5,587	9,621	15,208	10,857	18,206	29,063	10,839	18,204	29,043
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	3,708 3,032	1,120 355	4,828 3,387	1,928 1,313	297 36	2,225 1,349	5,636 4,345	1,417 391	7,053 4,736	5,620 4,345	1,417 387	7,037 4,732
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	13,599 1,382	2,021 858	15,620 2,240	1,846 473	422 99	2,268 572	15,445 1,855	2,443 957	17,888 2,812	15,304 1,855	2,440 957	17,744 2,812
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil. Glue. Soap, Ink, Matches,	1,376	465	1,841	169	35	204	1,545	500	2,045	1,535	500	2,035
Oll, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	5,807	2,037	7,844	1,487	380	1,867	7,294	2,417	9,711	7,249	2,293	9,542
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	5,348	32	5,380	2,217	9	2,226	7,565	41	7,606	7,562	41	7,603
Forging	39,029 6,855 3,919 5,127 2,787	485 554 379 241 752	39,514 7,409 4,298 5,368 3,539	37,651 3,036 5,227 7,687 3,082	219 95 552 85 189	37,870 3,131 5,779 7,772 3,271	76,680 9,891 9,146 12,814 5,869	704 649 931 326 941	77,384 10,540 10,077 13,140 6,810	76,667 9,808 9,146 12,812 5,866	704 649 931 326 941	77,371 10,457 10,077 13,138 6,807
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	107,959 8,665 21,869 5,660	5,335 2,253 110 146	113,294 10,918 21,979 5,806	50,648 1,920 4,202 1,290	3,932 347 43 12	54,580 2,267 4,245 1,302	158,607 10,585 26,071 6,950	9,267 2,600 153 158	167,874 13,185 26,224 7,108	156,445 10,475 23,244 6,936	9,259 2,599 151 158	165,704 13,074 23,395 7,094
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	35,975 3,313	3,056 287	39,031 3,600	17,314 368	1,117	18,431 451	53,289 3,681	4,173 370	57,462 4,051	52,968 3,626	4,172 370	57,140 3,996
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	9,141	150	9,291	2,316	68	2,384	11,457	218	11,675	11,454	218	11,672

-	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH												
	OHY	0.1986	NU. E	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN II	RELAND.	ERS	MUN	GREAT	BRITAIN (ONLY.
	INDUSTRY.		Y UNEMPI		TEMPOR	ARY STOI	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMP	PAGES,
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuildi	ng and Ship Repairing	105,391	452	105,843	5,660	114	5,774	111,051	566	111,617	104,589	546	105,135
Electric	des :— Frate, Pipe, etc., and General Founding al Wiring and Contracting al Cables, Wire and Lamps ools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ruts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. and Allied Metal Wares	14,625 3,461 7,875 5,523 2,425	1,552 102 5,544 2,670 3,004	16,177 3,563 13,419 8,193 5,429	6,101 294 1,303 4,926 1,600	435 20 1,335 976 750	6,536 314 2,638 5,902 2,350	20,726 3,755 9,178 10,449 4,025	1,987 122 6,879 3,646 3,754	22,713 3,877 16,057 14,095	20,645 3,626 9,139 10,440 4,025	1,987 86 6,878 3,646 3,754	22,632 3,712 16,017 14,086
Heating Watcher Metal	s, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Industries not separately	3,047 1,256 3,161	2,171 45 3,397	1,301 6,558	1,078 163 1,927	423 9 1,026	1,501 172 2,953	4,125 1,419 5,088	2,594 54 4,423	7,779 6,719 1,473 9,511	4,113 1,404 5,066	2,594 54 4,421	7,779 6,707 1,458 9,487
specification Textile Tra	THE STORY STORY STREET	19,740	14,766	34,506	8,723	4,117	12,840	28,463	18,883	47,346	28,282	18,874	47,156
Silk Ma	and Worsted nufacture and Artificial Silk	43,913 12,451	100,523 21,944	144,436 34,395	31,506 19,331	57,994 32,929	89,500 52,260	75,419 31,782	158,517 54,873	233,936 86,655	75,4 03 3 1,644	158,491 54,764	233,894 86,408
Linen Jute Hemp, Hosiery Lace Carpets Textiles	Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	3,483 2,955 6,055 3,842 1,193 2,022 641 651 1,779	4,704 2,592 11,629 10,417 2,615 10,267 1,170 1,603 5,320	8,187 5,547 17,684 14,259 3,808 12,289 1,811 2,254 7,099	1,699 948 1,979 5,105 440 2,247 770 1,526 818	4,185 884 5,663 11,592 1,300 9,654 1,444 2,528 2,868	5,884 1,832 7,642 16,697 1,740 11,901 2,214 4,054 3,686	5,182 3,903 8,034 8,947 1,633 4,269 1,411 2,177 2,597	8,889 3,476 17,292 22,009 3,915 19,921 2,614 4,131 8,188	14,071 7,379 25,326 30,956 5,548 24,190 4,025 6,308 10,785	5,177 3,847 1,531 8,946 1,435 4,254 1,411 2,177 2,355	8,885 3,470 5,341 22,009 3,416 19,788 2,613 4,131 7,223	14,062 7,317 6,872 30,955 4,851 24,042 4,024 6,308 9,578
Leather a	Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. nd Leather Goods:— g, Currying and Dressing	12,285 3,914	1,328	18,499	18,102	5,683	23,785	30,387 5,778	1,769	7,547	28,884 5,772	1,769	39,193 7,541
	Goods	2,053	2,253	4,306	550	691	1,241	2,603	2,944	5,547	2,573	2,933	5,506
Dress M Hats an Shirts, Dress	faking and Millinery ad Caps (including Straw Plait) Collars, Underclothing, etc. Industries not separately	10,091 1,077 1,380 921	10,133 5,146 2,147 8,032	20,224 6,223 3,527 8,953	1,710 111 733 111	9,817 1,989 1,379 4,615	11,527 2,100 2,112 4,726	11,801 1,188 2,113 1,032	19,950 7,135 3,526 12,647	31,751 8,323 5,639 13,679	1,175 2,113 799	19,324 6,774 3,518 6,992	30,649 7,949 5,631 7,791
	Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	1,146 10,335	1,218 5,052	2,364 15,387	10,306	784 6,183	1,205 16,489	1,567 20,641	2,002 11,235	3,569 31,876	1,561 20,449	1,998 11,219	3,559 31,668
Bread, Grain M Cocoa,	Biscuits, Cakes, etc Chocolate and Sugar Connery	10,668 2,476	6,394 301	17,062 2,777	490 265	383 55	873 320	11,158 2,741	6,777 356	17,935 3,097	10,456 2,636	6,659 341	17,115 2,977
Food specif Drink I	Industries not separately	7,372 9,235 1,269	5,943 9,540 4,309 3,963	9,000 16,912 13,544 5,232	795 664 175	2,048 1,104 321 740	2,511 1,899 985 915	3,520 8,167 9,899 1,444	7,991 10,644 4,630 4,703	11,511 18,811 14,529 6,147	3,498 8,065 9,520 1,331	7,964 10,525 4,600 4,545	11,462 18,590 14,120 5,876
Sawmill	g, Furniture and Woodwork :— ling and Machined Woodwork	8,228	283	8,511	988	124	1,112	9.216	407	9,623	8,925	404	9,329
Wood E	Boxes and Packing Cases re Making, Upholstering, etc. orking not separately	2,153 17,744 3,117	346 3,170 971	2,499 20,914 4,088	678 2,584 761	86 792 491	764 3,376 1,252	9,216 2,831 20,328 3,878	432 3,962 1,462	3,263 24,290 5,340	2,771 20,001 3,748	430 3,935 1,440	3,201 23,936 5,188
Paper a	and Paper Trades :	2,768	1,405	4,173	3,003	1,696	4,699	5.771	3,101	8,872	5,753	3,094	8.847
Static Wall Pa	ard Boxes, Paper Bags and onery	1,887 390	4,288 267	6,175 657	335 38	1,059 48	1,394 86	2,222 428	5,347 315	7,569 743	2,150 428	5,191 315	7,341 743
	ery and Typewriting Requisites paper) Publishing and Bookbinding	320 15,407	496 9,324	816 24,731	29 1,012	98 1, 168	127 2,180	349 16,419	594 10,492	943 26,911	346 16,139	594 10,269	940 26,408
Building : ing :- Building		8 3				8.8	TL OSS.	0 000	1 数据的	80701		307	Contraction of the Contraction o
Public V	Works Contracting, etc	151,134 76,000	422 49	151,556 76,049	5,989 1,553	20	6,009 1,561	157,123 77,553	442 57	157,565 77,610	150,724 75,503	431 57	151,155 75,560
Rubber Oilcloth Brushes Scientifi	, Linoleum, etc and Brooms	6,201 1,362 1,169	4,307 323 693	10,508 1,685 1,862	1,242 346 388	995 242 376	2,237 588 764	7,443 1,708 1,557	5,302 565 1,069	12,745 2,273 2,626	7,424 1,707 1,531	5,298 565 1,024	12,722 2,272 2,555
Musical	Instruments Instruments Instruments	1,535 4,272 798	705 924 835	2,240 5,196 1,633	492 758 257	390 192 258	882 950 515	2,027 5,030 1,055	1,095 1,116 1,093	3,122 6,146 2,148	2,022 5,018 1,055	1,094 1,116 1,093	3,116 6,134 2,148
Indust	ter and Electricity Supply tries	14,095	316	14,411	621	35	656	14,716	351	15,067	14,371	346	14,717
Railway Tramwa Road	Service y and Omnibus Service Transport not separately	13,983 6,603	416 729	14,399 7,332	952 299	17 10	969 309	14,935 6,902	433 739	15,368 7,641	14,736 6,698	430 737	15,166 7,435
Dock,	g Service Harbour, River and Canal	33,601 49,544	592 712	34,193 50,256	1,964 445	19 82	1,983 527	35,565 49,989	611 794	36,176 50,783	34,593 49,129	605 785	35,198 49,914
Service Transpo Storage		66,260	250 205	66,510	1,566	60	1,626 149	67,826	310 239	68,136 3,440	66,351	308	66,659
Distributiv		132,159	62,437	194,596	6,640	4,382	11,022	138,799	66,819	205,618	133,673	65,467	199,140
Finan	Banking, Insurance and ce ous Trades and Services :—	10,125	2,117	12,242	141	29	170	10,266	2,146	12,412	10,123	2,126	12,249
Nationa Local G Professi Entertai	l Government overnment onal Services	10,578 40,332 5,159	1,100 730 2,036	11,678 41,062 7,195	319 1,118 236	42 28 122	361 1,146 358	10,897 41,450 5,395	1,142 758 2,158	12,039 42,208 7,553	10,517 39,778 5,267	1,090 738 2,098	11,607 40,516 7,365
Board Laundri	Public House, Restaurant, ling House, Club, &c., Service es, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning les and Services not separately	12,730 21,179 2,916	5,702 36,089 9,547	18,432 57,268 12,463	383 259 140	1,040 1,490	1,299 1,630	13,113 21,438 3,056	5,892 37,129 11,037	19,005 58,567 14,093	12,651 20,865 2,962	5,819 36,704 10,765	18,470 57,569 13,727
specifi To:	led	38,532	3,889	42,421	1,281	928	2,209	39,813	4,817 678,860	44,630 2.806.475*	38,375	4,757 653,349	43,132
-	* A CT A D A S A S A D A D A D A D A D A D A D	2,000,111	101,121	2,013,892	320,044	211,139	102,000	2,121,010	010,000	2,500,410	1,510,505	300,013	1,.50,512

^{*} Including 114,188 Casuals (Males, 111,978; Females, 2,210).

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NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

NOW	DERO	INSU	38	G	REAT B	RITAIN	AND	North	ORN II	RELAND						C-
INDUSTRY.	INSURI	TED NUME ED PERSON	NS AT	UN	WHOLL	Y	TE	LOYED A	RY		Y, 1931	l. 	DECI TOT	EASE (AL PER	-) IN CEN- S	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE
	Wales	Females.	Total.		re-).	Males	Tie.		Males.	Fe- males.	Total	22ND JUNE,	21st July,	22ND JULY,	27TH JULY, 1931.
				15.0	males.	14.9	0.4	10.5	0-8	15-4	22.3	15.7	1931. - 0·7	+ 5·6	1929. + 7·5	15.7
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead Tip and Copper Mining	27,110 1,063,350 14,770 5,310	6,130 20 40	27,990 1,069,480 14,790 5,350	18·7 25·0 54·8	20·1 35·0 55·0	18·7 25·0 54·8	17·7 8·8 4·6	10·0 5·0 2·5	17·7 8·8 4·6	36·4 33·8 59·4	30·1 40·0 57·5	36·4 33·8 59·4	+ 1·0 - 3·8 + 0·3	+ 8·1 +12·1 +28·3 + 1·9	+17·5 +29·3 +41·0 + 6·6	36·4 33·8 59·5
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	42,980 10,480 15,350 16,490	1,600 200	43,460 10,490 16,950 16,690	11.5 12.3 14.9 15.0	4·4 30·0 15·5 16·5	11·4 12·3 15·0 15·1	2·8 18·4 3·4 5·0	0·3 8·0	2·8 18·4 3·1 5·0	14·3 30·7 18·3 20·0	4·4 30·0 15·8 24·5	14·2 30·7 18·1 20·1	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.9 \\ +13.1 \\ +1.1 \\ +1.5 \end{array} $	+ 7·6 + 6·0 +12·9	+ 9·1 +15·5	13.8 30.7 18.0 19.8
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Ooke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Oement, Limekilns and Whiting	11,720 16,280 18,230	100 1,420 860	11,820 17,700 19,090	24·3 20·5 13·0	37·0 12·3 18·1	24·4 19·9 13·2	11·5 4·8 2·0	6·0 3·5 4·5	11·5 4·7 2·1	35·8 25·3 15·0	43·0 15·8 22·6	35·9 24·6 15·3	+ 4·0 - 0·4 - 1·9	+10·0 + 5·0 + 3·7	+25·5 +12·8 +10·4	35·9 24·5 15·5
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pettery, Earthenware, etc	77,250 35,750	7,430 42,830	84,680 78,580	12·2 14·7	23.3	13·2 17·6	3·2 15·7	3.3	3·2 19·4	15·4 30·4	26·6 42·5	16·4 37·0	+ 0.5	+ 4.1	+ 8.4	16·2 37·0
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	22,390 14,990	6,220 2,240	28,610 17,230	16·6 20·2	18·0 15·8	16·9 19·7	8·6 8·8	4·8 1·7	7·8 7·8	25·2 29·0	22·8 17·5	24·7 27·5	+ 1·3 - 0·4	+10·4 + 6·8	+16·4 +12·9	24·7 27·5
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oll, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	79,610 13,060 14,340 55,290	24,000 5,700 4,810 21,100	103,610 18,760 19,150 76,390	17·1 10·6 9·6 10·5	8·4 15·1 9·7 9·7	15·1 11·9 9·6 10·3	2·3 3·6 1·2 2·7	1·8 1·7 0·7 1·8	2·2 3·1 1·1 2·4	19·4 14·2 10·8 13·2	10·2 16·8 10·4 11·5	17·3 15·0 10·7 12·7	- 0.1	+ 4.5	+11·2 +11·1 + 6·9 + 6·1	17·2 15·0 10·6 12·5
Metal Manufacture: Plg Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	21,720	180	21,900	24.6	17.8	24-6	10.2	5.0	10.1	34.8	22.8	34.7	+ 0.7	+ 6.2	+24.6	34.7
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	176,420 36,170 27,900 28,160 18,870	4,380 3,440 3,720 1,520 4,160	180,800 39,610 31,620 29,680 23,030	22·1 19·0 14·0 18·2 14·8	11·1 16·1 10·2 15·9 18·1	21·9 18·7 13·6 18·1 15·4	21·4 8·3 18·8 27·3 16·3	5·0 2·8 14·8 5·5 4·5	20·9 7·9 18·3 26·2 14·2	43·5 27·3 32·8 45·5 31·1	16·1 18·9 25·0 21·4 22·6	42·8 26·6 31·9 44·3 29·6	-1.5 -5.3 $+1.9$	+11.0	+18·4 +14·0 +33·7	42·8 26·7 31·9 44·3 29·6
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	542,540 69,680 59,050 26,860	20,180 1,020	592,250 89,860 60,070 27,970	19·9 12·4 37·0 21·1	10·7 11·2 10·8 13·2	19·1 12·1 36·6 20·8	9·3 2·8 7·2 4·8	7·9 1·7 4·2 1·0	9·2 2·6 7·1 4·6	29·2 15·2 44·2 25·9	18·6 12·9 15·0 14·2	14.7	- 0.1	$+6.8 \\ +28.1$	+10·9 +34·8	28·3 14·6 43·5 25·4
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Reliway Carriages, Wagons and	221,620 16,630	25,520	247,140 19,090	16·2 19·9	12·0 11·7	15·8 18·9	7·8 2·2	4.4 3.3	7·5 2·3	1 2314	16·4 15·0	21.2	+ 4.4	+ 8.0	+12.4	23.3
Tramears Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	52,520 201,530		54,090 204,720	17·4 52·3	9.6	17·2 51·7	2.8	4·3 3·5	2.8	21·8 55·1	13.9	3 23 3 3 3	-0.2 + 0.5			54.
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Boits, Nuts, Screws, Bivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc Metal Industries not separately	17,150 62,090 24,180 14,080 17,550 8,580 22,450	1,360 40,530 11,010 12,210 10,910 660 20,370	90,440 18,510 102,620 35,190 26,290 28,460 9,240 42,820	20·2 12·7 22·8 17·2 17·4 14·6 14·1	17·8 7·5 13·7 24·3 24·6 19·9 6·8 16·7	17·9 19·2 13·1 23·3 20·7 18·3 14·1 15·3	7.5 1.7 2.1 20.4 11.4 6.1 1.9 8.6		7·2 1·7 2·5 16·8 8·9 5·3 1·8 6·9	21·9 14·8 43·2 28·6 23·5 16·5 22·7	22·8 9·0 17·0 33·1 30·7 23·8 8·2 21·7 24·1	20·9 15·6 40·1 29·6 23·6 15·9 22·2	+ 3·2 + 0·6 + 0·6 - 1·0 - 0·7	+ 9·7 + 7·0 + 9·3 +11·9 + 6·3 + 7·1 + 7·7	+14·4 +11·2 +25·4 +20·6 +15·3 +11·0 +15·1	29· 23· 15·
specified Textile Trades:— Cotton	123,690		202,070		18.8	25.6	16.0		15.9	38.3	43-1		+ 1.9 + 3.2	N THE R	+27.1	
Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hoslery Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	95,760 17,750 15,340 25,450 12,820 6,750 23,520 6,230 10,000 13,788 82,670	31,710 13,300 55,980 28,470 13,170 84,430 10,530 16,090 31,880	240,460 49,460 28,640 81,430 41,290 19,920 107,950 16,760 26,090 45,660 116,900	19·6 19·3 23·8 30·0 17·7 8·6 10·3 6·5 12·9	15·2 14·8 19·5 20·8 36·6 19·9 12·2 11·1 10·0 16·7 18·1	14·3 16·6 19·4 21·7 34·5 19·1 11·4 10·8 8·6 15·5 15·8	6·5 9·6 12·3 15·3 5·9	13·2 6·6 10·1 40·7 9·8 11·4 13·7 15·7 9·0	21·7 11·9 6·4 9·4 40·5 8·7 11·0 13·2 15·6 8·1 20·4	29·2 25·4 31·6 69·8 24·2 18·2 22·6 21·8 18·8	28·0 26·1 30·9 77·3 29·7 23·6 24·8 25·7 25·7 34·7	28·5 25·8 31·1 75·0 27·8 22·4 24·0 24·2 23·6	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0.7 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 25.8 \\ - 1.7 \\ + 1.5 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 3.7 \\ + 1.5 \end{array} $	+ 4.9 + 5.2 - 5.0 + 24.0 + 7.0 + 6.5 + 7.1	+16.4 +63.8 +15.0 +16.3 +14.8	* {28·4 25·5 48·2 75·6 28·2 22·4 24·6 24·2 22·3
Leather and Leather Goods: Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	31,410	9,920	41,330 24,980	12.5	13.4	12.7	5.9	4.4	5·6 5·0	18.4	17·8 21·5	18:3	3 - 0.7	+ 4-2	+ 8.6	
Clething Trades: Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	8,310	90,920 21,830 76,680	201,830 101,890 35,100 84,990	9·8 10·4 11·1	10-5	10-5	1·0 5·5 1·3	2·1 6·4 6·0		10·8 15·9 12·4	7·8 16·2 16·5	16-1	1 + 4·1 2 + 1·8 1 + 1·0 1 + 3·1	1 + 2.	+ 4.8	16.
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	8 691		27,550 135,840											+ 4.1	+ 9.5	23.
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not separately	24,96	3,980	28,940	9.9	7.6	9.6	1.1	1.3	3.5	11.0	16.4	1 15.	7 - 0.5 $7 - 2.5$	2 + 1.5	2 + 6.	15.
prink Industries Tobacco, Olgars, Cigarettes and Snuf	58,176 84,06 16,06	0 25,470	109,530	11.0	16.9	12-4	0.8	1.3	0.9	11.8	18-2	2 13	3 + 0.		1 + 7.2	13.
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork: Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	54,24 10,74								2.0			16:	9 - 0.	8 + 5.	0 + 8.9	16 25

• For 22nd July, 1929, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

OF CLAIMS	INSUR	TED NUM	NS AT		WHOLL	Y				JULY	, 1931.	1011	INCR. DECR. TOTA	EN-	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL	
INDUSTRY.		ULY, 1930	- NEADAF	(EMPLO (includi Casuals	ng		MPORAL		Carlos.	TOTAL			AGES AS	TH .	PER- CENTAGE AT 27TH
fiet and to	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	22ND JUNE, 1931.	21st JULY, 1930.	22ND JULY, 1929.	JULY, 1931.
milling, etc. (cont.) urniture Making, Upholstering, etc. voodworking not separately specified	102,360 18,090	22,740 5,510	125,100 23,600	17·3 17·2	13·9 17·6	16·7 17·3	2·6 4·2	3·5 8·9	2·7 5·3	19·9 21·4	17:4 26:5	19·4 22·6	+ 1·5 + 1·0	+ 8·1 + 7·3	+13·7 +13·3	19·4 22·3
eating and Paper Trades :	40,630	15,430	56,060	6.8	9.1	7.4	7-4	11.0	8.4	14.2	20.1	15.8	+ 1.1	+ 7.6	+12.1	15.9
Stationery	19,660 4,450	38,680 1,850	58,340 6,300	9.6	11.1	10.6	1.7	2·7 2·6	2.4	11·3 9·6	13·8 17·0	13·0 11·8	_ ::2	+ 4.9 + 5.3	+ 9·4 + 8·6	12·8 11·8
ationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)		3,550 97,260	6,230 272,390	11.9	14·0 9·6	13·1 9·1	1.1	2·7 1·2	2·0 0·8	13·0 9·4	16·7 10·8	15·1 9·9	+ 0·2 - 0·1	+ 6.8 + 3.8	+11·7 + 6·1	15·1 9·8
Iding and Public Works Contract- ing:	822,770	9,500	832,270	18-4	4.4	18.2	0.7	0.3		19.1	4·7 4·6	18.9	+ 0.3	+ 5.0	+10·2 +22·7	18·5 42·0
ublic Works Contracting, etc	185,090	1,240	186,330	41.1	4.0	40.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	41.9	4.0	41-7	+ 3.3	7110	722 1	100 0000
manufacturing Industries : ubber licloth, Linoleum, etc rushes and Brooms	39,850 11,780 6,320	27,620 2,050 4,770	67,470 13,830 11,090	15·6 11·6 18·5	15·6 15·8 14·5	15·6 12·2 16·8	3·1 2·9 6·1	3.6 11.8 7.9	4.2	18·7 14·5 24·6	19·2 27·6 22·4	18·9 16·4 23·7	- 3.7	+ 5·3 + 7·0 + 7·1	$^{+12\cdot 1}_{+12\cdot 7}_{+12\cdot 3}$	18·9 16·5 23·3
clentific and Photograph's Instru- ments and Apparatus uslcal Instruments oya, Games and Sports Requisites	16,960 19,990 7,130	8,940 6,290 6,760	25,900 26,280 13,890	9·1 21·4 11·2	7·9 14·7 12·4	8·6 19·8 11·8	2·9 3·8 3·6	4·3 3·0 3·8	3.6	12·0 25·2 14·8	12·2 17·7 16·2	12·1 23·4 15·5	+ 0·1 + 0·9 + 0·7	+ 6·9 + 6·9 + 6·8	+ 9.5 +16.9 +10.9	12·1 23·4 15·5
Water and Electricity Supply Industries	159,800	6,050	165,850	8.8	5.2	8-7	0.4	0.6	0.4	9.2	5.8	9.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.9	+ 3.7	9.0
allway Service service	130,710 156,370	7,120 6,710	137,830 163,080	10.7	5·8 10·9		0·7 0·2	0·3 0·1		11·4 4·4	6·1 11·0	11·1 4·7	+ 0·2 - 0·2	+ 4·6 + 1·2	+ 6·7 + 2·3	11·1 4·6
oad Transport not separately specified	180,610 137,470	8,200 6,770	188,810 144,240	18.6	7·2 10·5		1.1	0.3		19·7 36·4	7·5 11·7	19·2 35·2	+ 0.2 + 2.0	+ 4.4 +11.1	+ 8·7 +19·7	19·0 35·4
Service	167,450	2,340	169,790	39.6	10.7	39-2	0.9	2.5	0.9	40.5	13.2	40.1	+ 0.1	+ 5.4	+ 9.9	40.1
ransport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	14,870	2,410	17,280	20.8	8.5	19.0	0.7	1.4	0.9	21.5	9.9	19.9	+ 0.8	+ 4.4	+ 8.9	20.0
ributive Trades	1,063,620	700,770	1,764,390	12.4	8.9	11-0	0.6	0.6	0.7	13.0	9.5	11.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.4	+ 6.3	11.5
Finance Insurance and	158,070	74,840	232,910	6.4	2.8	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.5	2.9	5.3	- 0.1	+ 1.8	+ 2.8	5.3
ational Government	91,620 287,590 72,650 51,130	20,800 54,350	112,100 308,390 127,000 78,050	14.0	3.5	13.3	0·4 0·4 0·3 0·7	0·2 0·1 0·3	0.4	11·9 14·4 7·4 25·6	3.6	5.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.8 + 2.0	+ 4·5 + 5·9 + 2·9 +14·1	10·7 13·4 5·9 24·1
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c. Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	126,520 28,570	224,350	350,870 140,490	16.7	16.1	16.3	0.2	0.5		16·9 10·7	16-6	16·7 10·0			+10·4 + 6·3	16.6
Industries and Services not separately specified	98,320	35,420	133,740	39.2	11.0	31.7	1.3	2.6	1.7	40.5	13.6	33.4	- 0.9	+ 7.1	+15.4	32.9
TOTAL	8,931,530	3,474,170	12,405,70	0 18.0	13.4	16.7	5.8	6.:	1 5.9	23.8	19.5	22.6	+ 0.8	+ 5.9	+12.9	22.5

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

In the following Table the numbers of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 27th July, 1931, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

	PLI	Mal	es.		200	Fem	ales.	
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total
Fishing	4,071	0.3	117	0.0	104	0.01	92	0.0
Mining	216,758	13.5	194,190	37.3	1,565	0.3	636	0.3
Non-Metalliferous	CTA		2502			100000		
Mining Products	8,546	0.5	2,508	0.5	368	0.1	94	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc	9,440	0.6	2,432	0.5	1,728	0.4	246	0.1
Pottery	5,270	0.3	5,587	1.1	8,585	1.8	9,621	4.6
lass Trades	6,740	0-4	3,241	0 6	1,475	0.3	333	0.2
hemicals, etc	22,164	1.4	3,975	0.8	5,381	1.2	936	0.4
Metal Manufacture	63,065	3.9	58,900	11.3	2,443	0.5	1.149	0.5
Engineering, etc.	144,153	9.0	58,060	11.2	7,844	1.7	4,334	2.1
Vehicles	48,429	3.0	19,998	3.8	3,493	0.7	1,268	0.6
shipbuilding and		25000		CARRE		177		
Ship Repairing	105,391	6.6	5,660	1.1	452	0.1	114	0.1
Metal Trades	61,113	3-8	26,115	5.0	33,251	7.1	9,091	4.3
Textile Trades	91,270	5.7	84,471	16.2	178,998	38.3	136,724	64.6
eather	5,967	0.4	2,414	0.5	3,581	0.8	1,132	0.5
Boots, Shoes, Slip-	22.5			DESTRICT				
pers and Clogs	10,335	0.6	10,306	2.0	5,052	1.1	6,183	2.9
Clothing Trades	14,615	0.9	3,086	0.6	26,676	5.7	18,584	8.8
food, Drink and		100000	0,000		20,010		20,00	
Tobacco	34,077	2.1	2,852	0.5	30,450	6.5	4,651	2.2
Sawmilling, Furni-		Service Service		and the same	00,.00			TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY O
ture and Wood-	NAME TO SERVE OF	13/13/6						
work	31,242	1.9	5.011	1.0	4.770	1.0	1,493	0-7
Printing and Paper	20,772		4,417					
Building and Pub-		THE TABLE			20,.00	SECTION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLU	1,000	
lie Works Con-		(Vertical)		1000			500000000	A STATE OF
tracting	227,134	14-1	7,542	1.4	471	0.1	28	0.0
Other Manufactur-	221,201	200000	.,012	G GUESS	The second	See Lab	10p 12 0 0 0	100000
ing Industries	15,337	1.0	3,483	0-7	7,787	1.7	2,453	1.2
Gas, Water and	10,001		5,100	1	1,101	B-19-80	2,100	Sales of the
Electricity Sup-				FOR		1000000		The state of
ply Industries	14,095	0.9	621	0.1	316	0.1	35	0.0
Transport and	14,030	0 3	023		310		00	
Communication	173,077	10.8	5,341	1.0	2,904	0.6	222	0-1
DistributiveTrade	132,159							
Commerce, Bank-	102,100	0.4	0,040	-	62,437	13.4	7,302	-
Ing. etc	10,125	0.6	141	0.0	2,117	0.5	29	0.0
	131,426							
anscenaneous	131,420	0.7	3,736	0.	59,093	17.6	3,040	1.
_ Total	1,606,77	100-0	520 84	100.	167 101	100-0	211 770	100.0
	12,000,111	1100.0	1 320,04	1, 100	0 401,121	1100	M 211,133	100

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 27th July, 1931, differed from the figures for 22nd June, 1931, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	1	Numbers 1 at 27th J	record	ded as Ur	ase (-) in nemployed compared 1931.		
	Males.		Fen	Females.		otal.	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	11 1	4,326 1,580 357	+-	25 119 1,315		4,301 1,699 1,672	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Slate Quarrying and Mining Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye-	++	1,062 1,375	- Table	55	++	1,007 1,375	
ing, etc	+++1	1,183 34 358 41	++++	257 1,515 1,321 1,873	++++	1,440 1,549 1,679 1,832	
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc	++++++	1,530 2,236 79 2,674 2,907 1,040 2,197	++++++	418 122 2,542 15 43 2,091 1,929	++++++	1,948 2,114 2,621 2,659 2,950 3,131 4,126	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Air- craft	+	4,274	-	45	+	4,229	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Woollen and Worsted Tailoring Coal Mining Jute Cotton Public Works Contracting, etc.	++++++	3,923 3,225 2,856 10,402 3,166 3,681 18,356	++++++	415 4,625 5,574 95 7,465 6,975	++++++	4,338 7,850 8,430 10,497 10,631 10,656 18,366	
Net Variation for above industries	+	60,254	+	35,502	+	95,756	
Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries	+	59,543	+	40,137	+	99,68	

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

Numbers of Juveniles aged 14 and under 18 on the Registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 27th July, 1931.

		Boys.			Girls.	
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	2,982 1,106 1,417 6,937 12,207 9,355 6,669 3,612	3,433 934 1,250 2,959 5,980 6,296 3,696 1,967	6,415 2,040 2,667 9,896 18,187 15,651 10,365 5,579	1,941 975 1,045 5,232 5,199 8,306 5,147 762	2,778 1,125 1,252 3,454 6,825 6,342 3,933 1,889	4,719 2,100 2,297 8,686 12,024 14,648 9,080 2,651
Great Britain	44,285	26,515	70,800	28,607	27,598	56,205

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 6тн Јигу, 1931.

Division.	Num	ber of Vac Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.						
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
South-Western Midlands	6,122 1,361 1,547 1,839 2,256 1,234 520	5,091 1,076 1,296 1,978 2,318 1,503 444	11,213 2,437 2,843 3,817 4,574 2,737 964	731 203 458 412 636 338 123	*662 218 412 441 633 426 186	1,393 421 870 853 1,269 764 309				
Great Britain	14,879	13,706	28,585	2,901	2,978	5,879				

PERCENTAGE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT* AMONG INSURED JUVENILES AGED 16 AND 17.

		mated			tage U			t
Division.		number insured at July, 1930.		Boys.			Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Special Schemes	116,770 47,710 44,940 91,380 102,190 90,280 64,260 32,470 5,000	105,050 32,560 29,960 76,550 60,770 80,510 51,450 9,150 3,000	3·3 2·7 3·2 3·9 6·9 7·3 8·7 6·3 0·3	0·1 0·2 0·5 4·1 5·7 3·9 3·1 5·5	3·4 2·9 3·7 8·0 12·6 11·2 11·8 11·8	2·5 3·1 3·7 3·5 5·6 6·4 6·6 7·7 0·4	0·2 0·9 1·0 4·0 4·2 4·8 4·8 2·5	2·7 4·0 4·7 7·5 9·8 11·2 11·4 10·2 0·4
Great Britain	595,000	449,000	5-3	2.9	8.2	4.5	2.9	7 - 4

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION DURING WEEK ENDED 29TH JULY, 1931.

		Ave	rage D	aily.	Attenda	inces.			Total N Separa	ate
	Junio	or Inst	ructio		itres an	d	Exist Edu tion	ca-	Individ who hattend sinc	ave led e
Division.	Claima	ants.	Non Claima		Tot	al.	Institution (Cla	im-	1st Ap 1931	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Centre and Classe Existi	Existin Education Institution
London SEastern SWestern Midlands NEastern NWestern Scotland Wales	566 267 284 1,477 3,099 1,512	204 123 172 745 809 1,003 	1 4 29 37 761 59 	 18 17 40 41 188	1,514 3,860 1,571	204 131 190 762 849 1,044	10		4,990 1,833 2,020 6,052 13,885 17,670 9,733 6,352	
Gt. Britain	8,453	3,139	1,857	312	10,310	3,451	11	6	62,535	1,00

There were 45 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 14 for girls, addition, there were 9 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 4 for girls, and 3 mixed classes. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was: 1 for boys, 2 for girls and 1 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening. Fifty-four centres and 10 classes were closed for

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

August, 1931.

9TH JUNE TO 13TH JULY, 1931.

THE following Table gives, for the period from 9th June to 13th July, 1931, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at local offices in Great Britain, the average number of claims current during that period, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and of the appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

A .- Number of Claims.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made Average number of claims current	965,439	287,794	50,637	1,303,870
	1,881,999	542,842	53,623	2,478,464

B .- Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
First Statutory Condition (applies to juven only)	iles 19	323	342
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contribu- tions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), Wome	78 70	336 98	414 168
U.I. Act 1927) Total	148	434	582
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Men	4,733 an 3,266	8,385 7,930	13,118 11,196
Total	7,999	16,315	24,314
Employment left voluntarily without \{ \begin{align*} \text{Men} \\ \text{Wom} \\ \text{just cause} \dots \dots \end{align*}		4,004 3,239 785	6,437 4,924 1,072
Total	4,405	8,028	12,433
$egin{align*} \mathbf{Employment lost through misconduct} egin{align*} \mathbf{Men} \ \mathbf{Wom} \ \mathbf{Juver} \end{aligned}$	2,162 en 841 niles 280	3,235 1,118 696	5,397 1,959 976
Total	3,283	5,049	8,332
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions		1,159 4,160 483	1,586 5,198 561
Total	1,543	5,802	7,345
Not unemployed $\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \operatorname{Men} & \\ \operatorname{Wom} & \\ \operatorname{Juve} & \end{array} \right\}$	1,000 en 139 niles 21	3,129 847 163	4,129 986 184
Total	1,160	4,139	5,299
Not capable of work, or not available Wom for work Juve		594 1,984 75	866 2,568 89
Total	870	2,653	3,523
Other grounds {Men Won Juve	629 nen 134 niles 46	3,889 1,082 302	4,518 1,216 348
Tota	809	5,273	6,082
Total $\left\{egin{array}{lll} \operatorname{Men} & & & \\ \operatorname{Won} & & \\ \operatorname{Juve} & & & \end{array}\right\}$		24,731 20,458 2,827	36,465 28,215 3,572
Grand Total	20,236	48,016	68,252

C .- Trade Dispute* Cases.

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	55	1,456	1,511
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees	116 6 3	168 12 3	284 18 6
Total Appeals	125	183	308

* The decisions of Courts of Referees, and of the Umpire, on trade dispute disallowances refer largely to test cases. The total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

August, 1931.

The pay off as Trans.	n other a	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers	Men Women Juveniles	232 102 6	357 219 8	589 321 14
A DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF T	Total	340	584	924
appeals by Associations	\{ Men \ Women \ Juveniles	90 33	308 124 2	398 157 2
	Total	123	434	557
appeals by Claimants	\{ Men \ Women \ Juveniles	136 78 4	656 393 9	792 471 13
	Total	218	1,058	1,276
Total	\{ \begin{aligned} \text{Men } \\ \text{Women } \\ \text{Juveniles} \end{aligned}	458 213 10	1,321 736 19	1,779 949 29
Grand To	tal	681	2,076	2,757

D.—Decisions by Umpire.*

The sum one in 181 (See 181) process	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.	Saint and		
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years	74	1,327	1,401
and less than 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)	486	1,696	2,182
mally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	29,817	60,410	90,227
cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept	15,212 11,382	27,204 17,120	42,416 28,502
suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	5,618 3,613 3,546 2,998	21,136 14,888 9,558 16,923	26,754 18,501 13,104 19,921
Total	72,746	170,262	243,008
Tosses dealt with by Insurance Officers	396	6,679	7,075
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	452	1,299	1,751
Decisions by Umpire.*	10 100	0727 327 573	
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	1,064 386 621	1,945 1,438 2,988	3,009 1,824 3,609
Total	2,071	6,371	8,442

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS.

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER.

THE REGISTER.

The following Table gives an analysis of the claimants for unemployment benefit who were out of a situation and were on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 27th July, 1931, according to the length of time they had been on the Register since they last became unemployed. While the figures give an indication of the number classified as wholly unemployed who have had recent employment, they do not purport to show the extent to which these individuals have experienced unemployment over an extended period

er of the year	Per	Persons who had been on the Register					
aven to the	Not more than 1 week.	1 week and not more than 2 weeks.	2 weeks and not more than 3 weeks.	3 weeks and not more than 4 weeks.		More than 4 weeks.	Total.
	A STATE OF THE STA			Numbers			
Men: 21-64	68,062	56,729	49,741		219,422		1,213,765
Young men: 18-20	6,580	5,587	4,854	4,271	21,292	82,691	103,983
Boys: 16-17	1,912	1,431	1,175	966	5,484	12,646	18,130
Women: 21-64	10,879	9,984	9,370	8,304	38,537	277,768	316,305
Young women:	0.750	2,566	2,284	1,923	9,531	39,189	48,720
(No.1 70 7	2,758 1,027	804	571	516	2,918	5,800	8,718
GIRIS: 16-17	1,021	001	2.1		200 (Care Care Care Care Care Care Care Care	2010740	Access to the same
Total	91,218	77,101	67,995	60,870	297,184	1,412,437	1,709,621
	982.0		Pe	ercentage	8.		m emi
Men: 21-64	5.6	4-7	4.1	3.7	18-1	81.9	100-0
Young men: 18-20	6.3	5-4	4-7	4.1	20.5	79.5	100.0
Boys: 16-17	10.5	7.9	6.5	5.3	30.2	69.8	100.0
Women: 21-64	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	12.2	87.8	100.0
Young women:					10.0	00 4	700.0
18-20 Girls: 16-17	5.7	5.3	6.6	3.9	19.6	80.4	100.0
аны: 16-17	11.8	9.4	0.0	9.9	00.0	00.0	100.0
Total	5.3	4.5	4.0	3.6	17.4	82.6	100.0

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

POSITION UNDER FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 27th July, 1931, relative to their position with regard to the First Statutory Condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit, in all cases in which the position under that condition had been determined. This condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is not satisfied, adults, but not boys and girls, may receive benefit conditionally upon the fulfilment of the special "transitional" conditions set out in Section 14 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1937, as amended by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total,
A			Numbers.		
Wholly unemployed: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	949,059 333,943	16,410	265,174 88,529	7,794	1,238,437 422,472
Total	1,283,002	16,410	353,703	7,794	1,660,909
Condition satisfied Not satisfied	448,489 9,241	14,617	172,313 6,215	10,924	646,343 15,456
Total	457,730	14,617	178,528	10,924	661,799
Casual claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	99,382 8,086	241	1,952	13	101,588 8,268
Total	107,468	241	2,134	13	109,856
insured non-claimants*	43,541	8,863	13,667	6,945	73,016
Total: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	1,496,930 394,811	31,268 8,863	439,439 108,593	18,731 6,945	1,986,368 519,212
Total	1,891,741	40,131	548,032	25,676	2,505,580
	(gaponi)		Percentages	•	
Wholly unemployed: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	74·0 26·0	100.0	75·0 25·0	100.0	74·6 25·4
Temporarily stopped: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	98.0	100.0	96·5 3·5	100.0	97·7 2·3
Casual claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	92.5	100.0	91·5 8·5	100.0	92·5 7·5
Total (including non- claimants): Condition satisfied Not satisfied	79·1 20·9	77·9 22·1	80·2 19·8	73·0 27·0	79·3 20·7

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows approximately the receipts and payments and the liabilities of the Fund:—

Later and T = Al Second	Four weeks ended 25th July, 1931.	Four weeks ended 27th June, 1931.	Four weeks ended 26th July, 1930.
gistamogentos bill energy by t	£	£	£
Contributions received from: Employers	1,375,000	1,220,000 1,050,000	1,390,000 1,205,000
Exchequer contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930))	t 7 075 000	2,965,000	2,715,000
Total	. 5,600,000	5,235,000	5,310,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration		8,940,000 505,000	6,220,000 490,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	325,000	310,000 10,000	165,000
Total	. 9,810,000	9,765,000	6,875,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	. 91,920,000	88,030,000	44,190,000
Other Liabilities (net), includin accrued interest and deposits	g 1,420,000	1,100,000	815,000

A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper No. 25 of 1931 for the period ended 31st March, 1930.)

* Non-claimants are not in receipt of benefit. They have all falled to satisfy the First Statutory Condition, and the adults have also falled to satisfy the Transitional Conditions.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 300-301 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).

GERMANY.*

UNEMPLOYMENT in June showed a slight decrease.

Unemployment in June showed a slight decrease.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of the month was 4,082,596, as compared with 4,172,543 at the end of May and with 2,696,083 at the end of June, 1930. On 31st July, 1931, the total was 4,103,497 (provisional figure).

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 3,953,946 at the end of June, 1931, 4,052,950 at the end of May and 2,640,681 at the end of June, 1930.

4,052,950 at the end of May and 2,540,681 at the end of June, 1950. On 31st July, 1931, the provisional total was 3,976,000.

On the last day of June, 1931, 1,412,313 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 941,344 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,353,657, as compared with 2,507,569 at the end of May and with 1,834,662 at the end of June, 1930. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 31st July, 1931, was 2,231,515 (provisional figure).

Among 4,262,600 members of trade unions for which statistics

are available, 29.7 per cent. were unemployed at 27th June, 1931, as compared with 29.9 per cent. at 30th May, 1931, and 19.6 per cent. at the end of June, 1930. In addition 753,031 members, or 17.7 per cent., were working short time, as compared with 17.4 per cent. at the end of May, 1931, and 12.6 per cent. at the end of June, 1930. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

27/2	adorte.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.					
Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of	Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.			
	June, 1931.	June, 1931.	May, 1931.	June, 1931.	May, 1931.		
Mining Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc.:—	163,800	13.4	13.9	26.2	25.1		
Workers subject to seasonal influences Other workers	134,300 86,500 959,600 110,600 331,100 114,600 56,100 284,300 284,300 151,300 636,000 152,500 3,700 793,400	44.8 35.0 28.7 21.7 20.6 22.7 35.0 46.9 18.1 33.0 56.6 23.5 19.3 13.4	46·4 34·0 28·9 22·4 20·7 23·2 33·6 47·0 18·6 28·6 57·8 22·7 20·8 13·3	6·8 18·4 25·7 20·8 35·3 22·6 23·6 10·9 15·4 33·8 0·4 7·6 24·3 14·9	6·7 19·9 25·0 21·2 35·4 25·4 23·0 11·4 15·6 29·2 0·4 7·0 14·9 14·9		
All Unions making Returns	4,262,600	29.7	29.9	17.7	17.4		

Unemployment showed a slight decrease in July. The total Unemployment showed a slight decrease in July. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the last week of July (1st August) was 50,292 (37,002 men and 13,290 women). At the end of June the corresponding total was 51,007, and at the end of July, 1930, 9,920.

At the beginning of July the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special monthly official investigation; showed a decline of 7.19 per cent, as compared with July 1930. The percentage of

7.19 per cent. as compared with July, 1930. The percentage of workpeople on short time (i.e. working less than 48 hours per week) was 31·18 at the beginning of July, 1931, as compared with 2·74 at the corresponding date of 1930.

Unemployment showed an increase during June. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 176 unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 704,014, show that 8.9 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month; in the preceding month the percentage was 7.9, and in June, 1930, 1.9. In addition, 14.4 per cent. of the membership were employed intermittently during the month. In June 1931, 11·1 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 10.8, and in June, 1930, 3.27.

AUSTRIA.*

Unemployment showed a decrease in June. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of the month was 191,150 (including 85,250 in Vienna), as compared with 208,852 at the end of May (87,903 in Vienna) and 150,072 (72,762 in Vienna) at the end of June, 1930.

HOLLAND.

Unemployment increased during June. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 428,702 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 27th June, 1071 unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 27th June, 1931, 9.1 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week, and 4.0 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 8.7 and 3.7 respectively, and in the last week of June, 1930, 4.1 and 1.8 respectively. At the end of June, 1931, 120,700 applicants for employment were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 97,500 were actually unemployed.

ITALY.‡

There was a decrease in the number of unemployed in June. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 573,593 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 635,183 at the end of May and 322,291 at the end of June, 1930. The total for June, 1931, includes 113,467 persons engaged in the textile industry and 164,484 in the building, road construction, etc. industries. In addition, 24,206 persons were partially unemployed at that date as compared with 26,059 at the end of May and 21,887 at the end of June, 1930.

POLAND.§

Unemployment decreased in June. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 27th June, 1931, was 280,200, as compared with 320,100 on 30th May and 207,258 on 28th June, 1930. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 105,200, 163,900 and 90,184 respectively.

SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment showed very little change in June. At the end of June, 1931, 14,433 applications for employment (11.0 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 14,365 at the end of May, and 9,002 at the end of June, 1930. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,853, 3,627 and 3,341 respectively.

UNITED STATES.

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 45,911 establishments in 15 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,644,057 workpeople in June, 1931, showing a decrease of 2.0 per cent. as compared with the total employed in these establishments in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings of these workpeople decreased by 4.5 per cent.

If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding force for Lune 1931 is 72.2 as compared with 74.1 for May,

figure for June, 1931, is 72.2, as compared with 74.1 for May, and with 85.5 for June, 1930.

Among members of trade unions, in 24 cities, affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 26.0 per cent. were reported to be unemployed in July, 1931.

AUSTRALIA.**

Unemployment increased in the second quarter of the year. The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in this period was 27.6, as compared with 25.8 per cent. in the preceding quarter and 18.5 per cent. in the second quarter of 1930. These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the particular quarter; they include a small percentage of persons unemployed owing to sickness.

CANADA.††

Employment at the beginning of July showed a slightly upward tendency. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,803 firms with an aggregate of 940,222 workpeople on their pay-rolls on the first of the month, as compared with 938,428 on 1st June. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1996 he represented by 100, the index number of firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st July is 103.8, as compared with 103.6 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 118.9 on 1st July, 1930.

- Statistische Nachrichten, 27th July, 1931. Vienna. Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statisliek, 31st July, 1931.

- † Maandschritt van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st July, 1931.

 The Hague.

 ‡ Bolletino Mensile di Statistica, July, 1931. Rome.

 § Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 25th July, 1931. Warsaw.

 ‡ La Vie Economique, July, 1931. Berne.

 ¶ Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, June, 1931, and American Federationist, August, 1931. Washington.

 ** Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.

 †† The July Employment Situation, 1931. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN JULY.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an estimated decrease Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an estimated decrease of about £84,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 614,000 workpeople and in an increase of £725 in those of 22,500 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Estimated A of Change Weekly W			ange in
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
the proof but, but pasting at	जारकार्याः वर्षः ।		£	£
Metal, etc	5,500 3,250	310,000 125,000	260 125	59,250 11,000
Textile Transport Public Administration	250	83,000	55	4,750
Services	13,500	40,000 56,000	285	3,500 5,500
Total	22,500	614,000	725	84,000

Workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages in the metal group of industries included a considerable number employed in the ineering, etc., trades on systems of payment by results, nightshifts, and two or three shift systems, for whom revised and reduced rates of pay were introduced in July. Other workpeople in this group whose rates of wages were reduced during the month included blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Cumberland, and Northamptonshire, steel sheet millmen and galvanisers, electrical cable makers, chain makers, brass workers in Yorkshire, cutlery and edge tool makers at Sheffield, and penmakers at Birmingham. Under sliding scale arrangements based on selling prices, increases occurred in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast and West of otland districts.

The reductions in the textile group included those which took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales in the wages of workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, etc., industries in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland, the reductions in Yorkshire amounting usually to about 2 per cent. on current rates, and in the other areas to 10d. and 6d. per week for men and for women respectively. A number of firms in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, principally in the Bradford district, made reductions in wages during July, equivalent in most cases to 11.7 per cent. on current rates.

The principal change in the transport group affected the lower rades of railway traffic workers, many of whom sustained a reduction is per week, under a cost-of-living sliding scale.

The reductions in the public administration services chiefly affected the employees of local authorities in the London and Lancashire and Cheshire areas.

Other workpeople whose wages were reduced in July included drug and fine chemical workers, granite quarry workers in Leicestershire and Warwickshire, men employed by civil engineering

contractors, and those in railway electricity generating stations. There was an increase in the wages of coal miners in Warwickshire.

Of the total decrease of £84,000 per week, the greater part (nearly £65,900) took effect as the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers; nearly £11,000 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £2,900 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £5,100 took effect under other arrangements made by such joint bodies; nearly £1,700 was the result of arbitration; and the remaining sum was accounted for by sliding scales based on selling prices (iron or steel). Reductions preceded by disputes causing prices (iron or steel). Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £650.

Of the total increase of £725 per week, over £450 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; about £100 took effect under a cost-of-living sliding scale; and most of the remaining sum was the result of a Trade Board Order.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JULY, 1931.

Group of Industries.	Approxima of Work affected		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
Perchaperson employ	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
			£	£	
Coal Mining	1,400	245,000	15	28,800	
Other Mining and Quarrying		21,750		1,600	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc	1,000	121,000	25	18,200	
Iron and Steel	66,000	66,000	2,150	6,750	
Engineering†	00,000	336,000	2,200	64,400	
Other Metal	100	126,000	25	21,000	
Textile	3,000	352,000	115	46,500	
Clothing	250	19,000	. 75	1,850	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture,	1,250	11,500	90	1,900	
etc	250	40,000	25	8,250	
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works		5,500	•••	750	
Contracting, etc Gas, Water and Electri-	1,100	498,000	110	43,500	
city Supply	1,100	31,250	210	3,200	
Transport† Public Administration	12,000	438,000	1,800	51,450	
Services	3,400	58,000	430	4,850	
Other	150	56,000	30	9,250	
Total	91,000	2,425,000	5,100	312,250	

In the corresponding seven months of 1930 there were net increases of £56,550 in the weekly full-time wages of 756,000 workpeople, and net decreases of nearly £110,000 in those of 1,006,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The principal change in July concerned coal miners in North Wales, whose working hours were slightly reduced, following the introduction of a 7½ hour shift.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY, 1931.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)		
Agriculture	North Riding of Yorkshire.	27 July	Male workers (other than casual workers).	Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 6d. per week for those 21 and over (the rates for those under 21 remaining unchanged); and hours in respect of which the minimum weekly rates are payable fixed at 52\frac{1}{2} in summer and 50 in winter in lieu of 52\frac{1}{2} and 48 respectively. Minimum rates: 12s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 24s. 6d. at 18 and to 32s. 6d. at 21 and over.		
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 July	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 45 per cent. above basis rates at the majority of the collieries, and from 39 to 41 at certain other collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per day (to 7s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at the majority of the collieries).\(\frac{1}{2}\)		
	Northamptonshire and Banbury and District.	lst pay day in Aug.§	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Decrease of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 16½ per cent. above the standard.		
en uld 71 moles	Buxton District	June (various dates).	Limestone quarrymen	Decreases of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. or \(\lambda \)d. per hour for adult timeworkers, and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change include		
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Leicestershire and Warwickshire.	3rd full pay in July.	Granite quarrymen	getters, 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{8}\)d. per hour; labourers, 1s. Deduction of 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. from all earnings, together with a further deduction of 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. from earnings in excess of 40s. per week subject to such deductions not reducing earnings below, 45s, per week. Minimum rate after change for labourers: 1s. per hour,		
A LORDINA	Aberdeen and Kemnay.	1st pay day after	Granite quarrymen and settmakers	less foregoing deductions.¶ Increase of ½d. per hour for timeworkers and of 4d. per ton on the making price of setts.		
	Newton Abbot and District.	9 June. Pay preceding 24 July.	Clay miners and quarrymen	Decrease of 4d. per day, subject to no reduction being made if j days or less are worked in the week.		

^{*} The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rate of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on a conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included under Engineering.

† The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.

§ In respect of the preceding pay period.

Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

¶ The above change took effect under the terms of an Award issued 4th July by a Board of Arbitration appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th July, 1931, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 10th August, 1931. Berlin. † Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 31st July, 1931, and 7th August, 1931.

Paris.

1 See the March issue of this GAZETTE, page 111.

§ Revue du Travail, July, 1931. Brussels.

August, 1931.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY, 1931 (continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Brick and Tile Making.	North Staffordshire	27 June	Brick and tile makers	Decreases of 4s. per full ordinary week for timeworkers and of 10 per cent. for pieceworkers. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 1s. per hour.
Drugs and Fine Chemicals.	Great Britain	July (various dates).	Workpeople employed in the manufacture and wholesale distribution of drugs, druggists' sundries, proprietary medicines and essences.	Decreases of 3s. per week for men 21 and over, of 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week for women 21 and over and of proportionate amounts for those under 21. Minimum rates after change for workers 21 and over: men—Grade I, 60s.; Grade II, 55s.; Grade III, 50s.; women—Grade I, 34s.; Grade II, 28s. 6d.
Heavy Chemical Manufacture.	London (certain firms).*	Pay preceding 10 July.	Workpeople employed by heavy chemical manufacturers.	Decreases of §d. per hour for dayworkers, 5d. per shift for shift-workers, and 2s. 6d. per week for pieceworkers. Rates after change: day workers, 1s. 2§d.; shift workers, 1s. 3§d. per hour; those employed in the Silvertown area, 1d. per hour more.
	Cleveland and Dur- ham.		Blastfurnacemen	Decrease of 11 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 1 per cent. above the standard of 1919 (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change for scale labourers, 6s. per shift, plus 1 per cent.
Die Teer	Tees-side West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire.	2nd full pay in July.	Cokemen and by-product workers J Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed_at blastfurnaces.	Decrease† of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 16½ per cent. above the standard, subject to the previous additions varying from 10d. to 1d. per shift for men in receipt of base rates of 4s. 10d. to 5s. 7d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for
Pig Iron Manufacture.	North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in	Tonnagemen employed at blast- furnaces.	labourers, 4s. 10d. per shift, plus 16½ per cent., plus 10d. Increase† of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 37½ per cent. above the standard.
000.00	Northamptonshire	July. Pay preceding lst pay day in	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease† of 1½ per cent. on standard rates of 1930, leaving wages 16½ per cent. above the standard. Rates after change: general labourers, 5s. 4d. per shift (average); by-turn labourers, 5s. 5d. per shift (average); plus, in each case, 16½ per cent.
	North - East Coast Area. West of Scotland	Aug. 27 July 27 July	Iron puddlers and millmen Iron puddlers and millmen and sheet	Increase† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 24½ and 22 per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen respectively. Increase† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making a minimum
903.2	Wost of Bookmand	1	millmen. Steel sheet millmen:— Mill squad	percentage addition of 40 to standard rates. Decrease of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 20 per cent. above base for rollers, furnacemen and shearers, and 271 or
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.;	lst full pay after 4 July.	Subsidiary men on tonnage rates.	32½ per cent. above base for other occupations. Decrease of 2½ per cent. on basis rates over 45s. and up to 50s. per week, and of 5 per cent. on higher rates, leaving wages at percentages above base varying from 27½ per cent. on basis rates over 45s. up to 50s. to 20 per cent. on basis rates over 60s. f men on basis rates of 45s. or under to remain at same level as previously, viz., 32½ to 40 per cent. above base (according to basis rates), with a minimum total wage (as previously) of 45s. for
negate or	e mode OCCL by saling		Subsidiary men on day rates Boys	a normal week.‡ Decreases varying usually from 2½ to 7½ per cent. on basis rates (no change for men on basis rates of 31s. 6d. or under), leaving wages at same percentages above base rates as in case of tonnagemen (see above), with a minimum total wage (as pre- viously) of 45s. per week.‡ Decrease of 2½ per cent. (35 to 32½ per cent.) on basis rates.‡
	of Labour.	repolt	Workpeople employed in the engineering and allied industries :— On systems of payment by results.	Piecework prices and bonus or basis times, where previously fixed so as to enable a workman of average ability to earn at least 33\frac{1}{2} per cent. above time rates, reduced to yield at least 25 per
Engineering and Allied Industries.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.§	6 July {	On nightshift On double dayshift and/or	cent. above time rates, and higher percentages, where agreed or recognised, reduced in the ratio of 33½ to 25.§ Payment to be at the rate of time and one-sixth (generally in lieu of time and a third).§ Rates of payment reduced for first, second and third shifts (consisting respectively of 43, 37½ and 37½ hours work per week) to 45 hours
	es, runt ewi	ma af	three-shift system.	pay (in lieu of 47 hours) for each of the first and second shifts and to 47 hours (in lieu of 50 hours) for the third shift.§
Galvanising	England and Wales	1st full pay week after 4 July.¶	Workpeople employed in galvanis- ing departments (excluding pro- cess of annealing).	Decreases varying usually from 2½ to 7½ per cent. on base rates, leaving wages at percentages above base rates varying (according to base rates) from 40 per cent. on base rates over 31s. 6d. and up to 33s. per week to 20 per cent. on base rates over 60s., subject to a minimum total wage (as previously operative) of 45s. for a normal week.
Secretary Secretary			Workpeople (mainly female workers) employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including $\frac{11}{12}$ in. diameter.	fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1st November, 1923, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied and extended under Trade Boards Acts at 5th November, 1928. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers. 5:3d. ver hour.††
Chain Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 July {	Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including 1 in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron 1 in. up to and including 1 in. diameter.	Decrease** of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates and piecework rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at 1st February, 1924, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied or extended under Trade Boards Acts at 16th August, 1926. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 1d. per hour.††
may had second page	Cradley Heath and	1st full	Commercial end-welded dollied and tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and	Decrease** of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 20 per cent. below the lists of 1922.
The second second	District, Chester, Stoke and Ponty- pridd.	pay day in July.	cable shackle makers. Admiralty end-welded chain makers Side-welded chain makers Anchor and grapnel makers	Decrease** of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 15 per cent. below the lists of 1922. Decrease** of amounts varying from 2d. to 4½d. per cwt. Decrease** of 3d. per cwt.

* The reduction described is in accordance with an agreement made between the London Chemical Manufacturers' Convention and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† The above changes—which took effect under the terms of an Award made by Sir Harold Morris dated 4th July, 1931, and are to operate for 12 months from that date—affected firms who are members of the Sheet Trade (Conciliation) Board, and whose mills are situated principally in Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow District. The Award provided that, in the event of the sliding scale percentage being increased under the ascertainment, the advances should merge in those cases where the men are receiving percentages greater than the ascertainment percentages.

§ The new arrangements summarised above, which represent a change in working conditions, as distinct from a change in the ordinary time rates of wages, are in accordance with the terms of an agreement made between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the trade unions concerned (details of which were given on page 255 of July GAZETTE). The agreement also made new provisions relating to rates of pay for overtime on dayshift and night-shift. It is reported that the terms of the agreement have been applied to the employees of many non-federated firms in various districts, in some cases from a later date in July than shown above. At Middlesbrough an agreement was made between a group of such firms and the trade unions whereby the terms of the agreement, with certain modifications, were to apply with effect from the beginning of the first pay period in August, 1931.

| The changes applied generally to workpeople employed in all federated establishments who are working under engineering conditions, while excluding workpeople who "work in, or in conjunction with, branches of industry not at present subject to engineering conditions."

† The above changes—which took effect u

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY, 1931 (continued).

Industry.	Tate from which Change took effect.		Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)		
llectrical Cable Manufacture.	Great Britain	Pay preceding 3rd pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.).	Decrease* of 1s. 11½d. or 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 5½d. or 1s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 5½d. or 6d. per week for youths and girls 14 to 17 years, and of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over: pieceworkers' wages to be correspondingly reduced. Rates after change for lowest grades: men 21 years and over, 43s. 6d. or 48s. 11½d. (according to district); women, 18 years and over, 25s. 6d.		
	Company of the compan	1 July	Table and butcher blade grinders	Bonus addition to datal rate and piecework earnings reduced by 7½ per cent., leaving rates after change: datal workers—1s. per hour, plus 37½ per cent. bonus; pieceworkers—piecework earnings, plus 37½ per cent. bonus, plus 12½ per cent. poundage, where no charge for trough rent and light is made by employer; piecework earnings, plus 37½ per cent. bonus, plus 25 per cent. poundage, where charge is made by employer for trough rent		
Phis. Net week a second of the control of the contr		1 July	Pen and pocket blade forgers, smithers, markers and hardeners.	and light. Bonus addition to piecework earnings reduced by 8½ per cent. for hand-forged blades, shut-up work, and by 10 per cent. for all other classes, leaving the following bonuses payable on piecework earnings:—hand-forged blades, shut-up work, 10 per cent.; hand-forged blades, shut-up work, 10 per cent.; hand-forged blades, shut-up work, 25 per cent.; pruner blade forgers, 17½ per cent.; marking and hardening all blades, and smithing rustless blades, 5 per cent.		
an according with the case of	to the first hard all the house of the first hard and the first hard and the first hard and the first hard and the first hard hard and the first hard hard hard hard hard hard hard hard	1 July	Spring knife cutlers, grinders and finishers.	Bonus addition to datal rates and piecework earnings reduced by 5 per cent., leaving the following bonuses payable on such rates and earnings:—spring knife cutlers—datal workers, 10d. per hour, plus 40 per cent.; pieceworkers, 17½ per cent. where employer makes no charge for side rent and light; 20 per cent. where employer makes a charge for side rent and light; spring knife grinders and finishers—datal workers, 1s. per hour, plus 35 per cent.; pieceworkers, 10 per cent. where employer makes no charge for trough rent and light; 20 per cent. where employer		
Cutlery, Edge Tool, etc., Manufacture.	Sheffield	1 July	Table and butcher knife hafters, table, butcher and shoe blade smithers and forgers by hand, and flat steel and metal fork grinders.	Bonus addition to datal rate and precework earnings reduced by 7½ per cent., leaving the following bonuses payable on such rate and earnings:—table and butcher knife hafters—datal workers, 1s. per hour, plus 22½ per cent.; pieceworkers, 15 per cent. where no charge for rent and light is made by employer; 20 per cent. where a charge is made by employer for rent and light; table, butcher and shoe blade smithers and forgers by hand, and that steel and matal fork grinders 20 per cent.		
the start at 5 c p	term to the Book assessment of the base of	20 July	Scissors workers	Bonus addition to datal rates reduced by 1\frac{1}{2} per cent., and the discount work earnings by either 5 or 7\frac{1}{2} per cent.; and the discount off the piece prices for certain pieceworkers increased by either 5 or 7\frac{1}{2} per cent. Datal rates after change: filers, 9d. per hour, plus 35 per cent. bonus, plus 5s. per week; borers, putters together and hardeners, 9d. per hour, plus 30 per cent. bonus, plus 5s. per week; forgers, 1s. per hour, plus 32\frac{1}{2} per cent. bonus, plus 5s. per week		
	A STATE OF THE STA	1st full pay after 1 July.	Workpeople employed in the heavy and light edge tool, joiners' tool, brace, bit, auger, spade, shovel, fork, hammer, machine knife, scythe and sickle trades (exclud-	Bonus addition to earnings of men 21 years of age and over reduced by 5s. per week.		
Freedom: N. S.	reputate very sound	1st full pay after 25 July.	ing all grinders). Edge tool grinders	Bonus addition to earnings of men 21 years of age and over reduced by 5s. per week.		
feet an maine care	more Sign of the first for a comment of the comment	1st full pay after 11 July.	Workpeople employed in the wool shear trade.	Bonus addition to earnings of men 21 years of age and over reduced from 17s. to 12s. per week.		
	Course often charge.	1st full pay after 1 July.	Saw makers, grinders, etc	Bonus addition to earnings of men 21 years of age and over reduced from 17s. to 12s. per week.		
Brass Manufacture.	Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Halifax, and Dewsbury Districts.	1st pay	Male dayworkers and pieceworkers employed in the brassfounding and finishing trades.	Decrease of 2½ per cent. on earnings for adults and a decrease of 1½ per cent. for youths under 21 years of age making total reduction of 5 per cent. and 2½ per cent. for adults and youths respectively.		
Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens, etc.	Birmingham and District.	Pay day following 1 July.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of steel and metal pens and stationers' metal sundries.	Decreases* of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands of 1s. per week for other men, of 2d. to 9d. per week for mas workers under 21 years, and of 2d. to 5d. per week for femal workers. Weekly rates after change for adult time worker include; general male workers (lowest grade), 42s.; femal workers, 21s. 9d.		
Wool-Comb, Hackle, etc. Manufacture.	Bradford, Leeds, Halifax, Keighley, and District.		Wool-comb, hackle and gill makers (fallermen, circle repairers and finishers in shops).	Decrease of 14d. per hour. Rates after change: fallermen, 1s. 44 per hour; circle repairers and finishers, 1s. 64d.		
	Bradford, Shipley and Keighley districts (certain firms).‡		Workpeople employed in the wool mohair and alpaca sorting, wool combing, and worsted spinning and manufacturing industries.	pieceworkers and juveniles.‡		
Woollen and Worsted Manufacture.	West Riding of York shire.		Pinsetters	Banne reduced from 11d to 11d in the shilling on earning		
manufacture.	Leicester	day in July.	workpeople employed in the rambs wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers etc.).	Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 25 and over 42s. 6d. per week; women 21 and over, 25s. 6d.; plus, in eac case, 14d. in the shilling.		
Hosiery Manufacture.	Hawick	. lst full pay day in July.	Men and women Apprentices	women reduced* to Ss. Sd. and 2s. Sd. respectively, the out- of 20 per cent. on base rates remaining unchanged.		
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester	. lst pay day after 24 July.	Male workers	Barry increased from 10s 6d to 11s in the f.		
Drift Nets	Great Britain	100000	Female workers:— Timeworkers	Increase in minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boar Acts of from 2d. to 11d. per week. Minimum rates aff change: 4s. 4d. during first six months, increasing each a months to 23s. 10d. after two years. Increase in minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boar		

** Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

† It was arranged that the total reductions mentioned should operate by two equal instalments; the first instalment took effect in April.

† It was arranged that the total reductions mentioned should operate by two equal instalments; the first instalment took effect in April.

† The above decreases were the result of individual action on the part of the firms concerned. No trade union was a party to the arrangement. The decreases were effected in most cases by withdrawing the special addition of 5 per cent. payable on basis rates, and reducing the cost-of-living wages from decreases were effected in most cases by withdrawing the special addition of 5 per cent. payable on basis rates, and reducing the cost-of-living wages from decreases were effected in most cases by withdrawing the special addition of 5 per cent. payable on basis rates, and reducing the cost-of-living wages from decreases were effected in most cases by withdrawing the special addition of 5 per cent. payable on basis rates, and reducing the cost-of-living wages from decreases were effected in most cases by withdrawing the special addition of 5 per cent. payable on basis rates, and reducing the cost-of-living wages from decreases were effected in most cases by withdrawing the special addition of 5 per cent. payable on basis rates, and reducing the cost-of-living wages from decreases were effected in most cases by withdrawing the special addition of 5 per cent. payable on basis rates, and reducing the cost-of-living wages from decreases were effected in most cases by withdrawing the special addition of 5 per cent. payable on basis rates, and reducing the cost-of-living wages from decreases were effected in most cases by withdrawing the special addition of 5 per cent. payable on basis rates, and reducing the cost-of-living wages from decreases were effected in most cases by withdrawing the special addition of 5 per cent. payable on basis rates, and reducing the cost-of-living wages from decreases

August, 1931.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY, 1931 (continued)

	II CHANGES					
Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)		
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.*	1st pay day in Aug.†	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage reduced; from 50 per cent. to 47 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 40 per cent. to 37½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 30 per cent. to 28½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers§: The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 47 per cent. on total; other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 47 per cent.		
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing.	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire ; also Scotland.	1st pay day in Aug.†	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 47 per cent. Cost-of-living wage reduced from 15s. 1d. to 14s. 3d. per week for men 21 and over and from 9s. to 8s. 6d. per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 and over in Scotland, and by corresponding amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers Lancashire, etc.—men 21 and over, 28s. plus 14s. 3d.; women 18 and over, 18s. plus 8s. 6d.; Scotland—men 21 and over, 25s. plus 14s. 3d.; women 21 and		
THE SOURCE OF SEC.	Middleton Lancashire, Cheshire,	lst pay day in Aug.† lst pay	Timeworkers Turners, polishers and varnishers	over, 15s. plus 8s. 6d. Cost-of-living wage reduced‡ from 15s. 2½d. to 14s. 3½d. per week for men 21 and over and from 9s. 4½d. to 8s. 9¾d. per week for women 18 and over, and by corresponding amounts for juveniles.§ Cost-of-living wage reduced‡ from 15s. 1d. to 14s. 3d. per week.		
	Derbyshire and Scotland.	day in Aug.†	employed in calico print works. Workpeople employed in the lace dressing and finishing trades.	Decrease for timeworkers of ½d. per hour for men, and ¼d. per hour for women, boys and girls, and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers. Rates after change: men 21 and over, 10½d. per hour; women 18 and over, 6½d. per hour; takers-off and takers-down, 7d. per		
Lace Dressing, Finishing, Dyeing, etc.	Nottingham	Pay day in week ending 23 May.†	Lace dippers and stainers Lace bleachers' dollymen and labourers. Vanmen	hour. Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour for those 21 and over and of \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour for youths under 21 years. Rates after change for workers other than learners, \(2\frac{3}{2} d. \) at 14, increasing each year to 1s. 1d. at 21 and over. Decrease of \(2s. \) per week. Minimum rate after change, 56s. Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour. Rates after change: dollymen, 1s. 2d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 1d. per hour. Decrease of 1s. per week.		
	Liverpool, Birken- head and Wallasey.	20 July 1st pay	Bakers and confectioners Apprentices	Increase: of 2s. per week for adult workers and 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork: adult workers—forehands and ovensmen, 66s.; tablehands, 60s.; juniors—18 years, 24s.; 19, 29s.; 20, 39s. New scale of wages adopted, resulting in a reduction of 3s. 11d.		
Baking and Confectionery.	Various districts in Lothians.	day in May. 29 June	Bakers and confectioners	per week (46s. 11d. to 43s.) for those in fifth year, and no change in other cases. Minimum weekly rates adopted of 69s. if starting work at 5 a.m., and 71s. if starting at 4.30 a.m., as compared with rates previously paid of 71s. 6d. for 5 a.m. start and 76s. 6d. for 4 a.m. start. Men making early starts and ovensmen to be paid 5s. over minimum rates of 69s. or 71s.		
Furniture Manufacture.	North-East Lanca- shire** and Tod- morden.	1 July	Apprentices	New schedule of rates adopted: rates to be 15 per cent. of journeyman's rate at 15 years of age, increasing each year to 25 per cent. at 18 and to 55 per cent. at 20, as compared with rates previously paid		
Civil Engineering.	Great Britain††	Beginning of 1st pay week	Men employed by civil engineering contractors.	varying from \$\frac{1}{2}th to \frac{32}{2}nds of journeyman's rate. Decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d\$.; Class I districts, 1s. 2d.; Class I (A), 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d\$.; Class II, 1s. 1d.; Class III, 1s.; Class IV, 11d.; Class V, 10d. †		
Railway Elec- tricity Generating Stations.	Great Britain	in July. 1 July	Adult male workerstt employed in Railway Companies' electricity generating stations and sub- stations and on high-tension cables between them.	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change in London: Switch-board attendants (up to 5,000 K.W.), 67s. (5,000 K.W. and over), 81s.; turbine mechanics, 68s.; drivers, 62s.; stokers—leading, 66s., others, 60s.; trimmers, 55s.; electrical filters on maintenance work, 64s. 6d.; electricians' mates, 51s. 6d., plus 4s. per week for		
avalar sepekta	Middlesbrough	22 July {	Certain classes employed on Corporation tramways. Drivers and washers employed on	shift workers. Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: drivers, 61s. 6d.; conductors, 54s. 6d.; washers, 58s. 6d.; permanent way labourers, 55s. 2d. Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: drivers, 61s. 6d. to		
Passenger Road Transport Services.	Carlos Tal Applications To the second of the		Corporation omnibuses. Drivers and conductors employed in connection with motor omnibus and long-distance coach services.	65s. 6d.; vashers, 58s. 6d. Schedule of wages and conditions of service adopted whereby employees are divided into three Grades, according to depot or service of employment, Grade I rates to be those already operative but extended to certain employees not previously covered (viz. drivers, 62s., conductors, 55s.; plus special payments for Saturdays or Sundays, to make totals of 89s. 6d. and 74s. 6d. for a 7-day week, subject to 5 per cent. over-all deduction); Grade II rates for adult drivers and conductors after 2 years; service to be 63s. and 54s. respectively for a week		
In a Contract for	Chester and North and Mid-Wales Area.§§	22 July {	Cleaners and greasers employed as above.	of 54 hours; Grade III rates for adult drivers and conductors after 1 year's service to be 54s. or 40s. 6d. respectively for a week of 54 hours. Intermediate rates fixed in Grades II and III for men with shorter period of service than mentioned above; also scales fixed for junior conductors in these Grades.§ Schedule of wages adopted for Grades II and III depots (see above) varying according to age from 34s. for those under 17 years to 50s. for those 22 years and over, in respect of a week of 48 hours; Grade I rates (varying at different depots) to remain as previously.§\$		

* The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee (which includes, amongst others, the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, and the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association), The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing or finishing.

† In respect of the preceding pay period.

and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing or finishing.

† In respect of the preceding pay period.

‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

§ A special temporary payment of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. per week (according to basic rates) for men, and of 1s. per week for women, is made in addition in the case of timeworkers engaged on productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

|| The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the decreases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wages were reduced from 43 per cent. to 40 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 39 per cent. to 36 per cent. for hand cutters, from 33 per cent. to 31 per cent. for menders, and from 37 per cent. to 35 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.

cent. to 40 per cent, for netherwood cutters, from 39 per cent. to 36 per cent. for hand cutters, from 33 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.

Including Armadale, Bathgate, Broxburn, West Calder, Gorebridge, Musselburgh, Tranent, Prestonpans, etc.

Including Aerington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham and Preston.

The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. It was also provided that a reduction of similar amount should take place in October, the resulting rates to remain in operation until 30th June, 1932. It is understood that the rates of wages agreed by the Board are followed by certain public bodies in various parts of the country. The classes in which districts are placed are determined by economic or geographic conditions. The Board have agreed on the following classifications of districts: Class I—Acton, Barking Town, Croydon, Dagenham, East Ham, Edmonton, Iliord, Leyton, Mitcham, Tottenham, West Ham, Willesden, Wimbledon, and an area beyond the boundary of the Metropolitan Police Area for a width of 3 miles on the south side of the River Thames to Gravesend inclusive and for a width of 2 miles on the north side of the river to Tilbury inclusive, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, Hartlepools, Sunderland, Bradford, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, Barrow-in-Furness, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, Birmingham, Coventry, Derly, Leicester, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Nottingham, Smethwick, Stoke-on-Trent, Hanley, Longton and Tunstall, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton, Bristol, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Newport (Mon.), Swansea; Class I(A)—the whole of the Metropolitan Police Area (except the County of London and areas classified as Class I); Class III—Blackpool, Carlisle, Dalton-in-Furness, Nelson, Rugby; Class III—Hanchurch (Staffs), Harwich, Tunbridge Wells, Ulverston, Wickersley and Dalton (near Roth

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY, 1931 (continued).

Industry.	Industry. Locality. Date from which Change took effect. Classes of Workpeople.		Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	
	Control of the Contro		Certain classes among Conciliation Grades* and staff employed under Conciliation conditions at docks, etc.; also railway police.	Decreaset of 1s. per week or of such less amount as will reduce wages to base rates.	
Railway Service	Great Britain	1 July {	Female workers except as below	Decrease† of 1s. per week for adults and 6d. per week for juniors.	
thingship	iberg bereit en Mi an servell en	TOTT, SEP	Female part-timers and female crossing-keepers (wives of companies' servants).	Decreases† of 6d. or 9d. per week.	
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Various ports in Great Britain.‡	1st full pay week in July.	Coal tippers, teemers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen.	Decrease of 5 per cent., leaving wages 80 per cent. above pre-war tariffs and payments for incidentals, subject to the minimum wage previously operative.	
	West Hartlepool	1 July	Manual workers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{4}d\). per hour. Rates after change: street sweepers, \(10\frac{1}{4}d\).; general labourers, \(1s\). \(0.\frac{3}{4}d\).; roadmen and carriers, \(1s\). \(1\frac{3}{4}d\).	
	Various Authorities in London Area.§	1 July	Manual workers	Decrease of the of the cost-of-living bonus as revised in 1922, making a total reduction of the Scheduled weekly rates after change include: Grade A occupations (including scavengers, park keepers, etc.), 55s. 6d.; Grade B occupations (including labourers, dust collectors, etc.), 58s. 8d.; women, 43s. 4d.	
The second	Andrew American		Manual workers:— Road, etc., workers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\), per hour for those in Zone A, and of \(\frac{1}{2}d\), per hour for those in Zone B, the rates of Zone C remaining unchanged. Scheduled hourly rates after change for road labourers: Zone A, 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}d\), Zone B, 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}d\), Zone C, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}d\), with higher differential rates for other classes, e.g., timbermen (2\(\frac{1}{2}d\), extra); steam-roller drivers and concrete levellers, etc. (2d. extra); crane drivers under 5 tons (2\(\frac{1}{2}d\), extra).	
Local Government (Non- Trading Gervices).	Various Authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 July {	Paviors and masons Other classes of workpeople, excluding tradesmen, etc., whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour. Scheduled hourly rates after change? District 1, 1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d\$. II, 1s. 6d.; III, 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d\$. Decrease of approximately 2 per cent. on current rates, making a reduction on veekly rates varying from 9d. to 1s. 3d. per week for the majority of adult male workers, with lower amounts for female workers; no reduction to exceed 1s. 5d. per week for male workers or 1s. per week for female workers. Scheduled weekly rates after change for labourers and street sweepers respectively in each Zone: 4, 50s. 8d., 47s. 1d.; B, 47s. 1d., 45s. 5d.; C, 45s. 4d. 41s. 8d.; D, 41s. 8d. (one rate only); F, 38s. 1d. (one rate only).	
	Various Authorities		Manual workers	Decrease of \d. per hour.\f	
	in the East Midland Area.¶ Various Authorities in North Wales.**	July.	Manual workers	Area grading scheme adopted whereby the various Authoritic are divided into four Zones with a separate Schedule of rate for each Zone. The scheduled weekly rates for each of th four Zones include the following: general labourers, stree sweepers, roadmen or lengthsmen, gardeners' labourers Zone A, 50s., Zone B, 43s., Zone C, 45s., Zone D, 42s.: ash binmen and lamplighters, Zone A, 52s., Zone B, 50s., Zone G, 47s., Zone D, 44s.: carters, Zone A, 54s., Zone B, 52s Zone C, 49s., Zone D, 46s.	
100	I.anarkshire	15 July	Employees of County Council, (excluding those whose wages are governed by conditions in outside industries, and also school and nursing staffs).	Deduction of 5 per cent. from all sauries and wages exceeded for reducing rates of pay below the foregoing amounts. Further deduction of 5 per cent. from all salaries and wages exceeding from the foregoing amounts. Further deduction of 5 per cent. from all salaries and wages exceeding from the foregoing amounts. Further deduction of 5 per cent. from all salaries and wages exceeding from the foregoing amounts. Further deduction of 5 per cent. from all salaries and wages exceeding from the foregoing amounts.	
Leather Goods Manufacture.	Walsall, Birmingham and District.	1st pay day after 4 July.	Workpeople employed in the made- up leather goods trade.	Decrease† for timeworkers of ½d. per hour for men 21 years of and over, ½d. per hour for women 20 and over, and of 2½ per cen for female workers under 20, and for pieceworkers of 3½ per cen on shop rates. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers men 21 and over, 1s. 1½d.; women 20 and over, 6½d.	
	London	11 Morr	Staffs employed in certain suburban (twice-nightly) variety theatres.	of 1d. per hour for those on houry rates, that relations in performance rates for part-time employees. Minimum rates the change include: ordinary weekly hands, 60s.: dayme	
Entertainments London and Suburbs		s 6 July	Musicians employed at (twice nightly) variety theatres.	1s. 2d. per hour; programme sellers and cloakroom attended 17s. 6d. per week of 6 nights, 2s. per matinee; women cleated per hour, with minimum of 21s. per week or 3s. 6d. per	

"The decrease (which amounted in most cases to 1s. per week) was applied to the majority of the lower-rated men (porters, lampmen, carriage cleaners, undermen, labourers, etc.) in the Concillation Grades, excluding those who entered the adult grades in the permanent service on and after 1st February, 1926. The decrease did not apply to engine drivers, firemen, guards, ticket collectors, foremen, and other of the higher-rated classes.

† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

† The decrease applied to the principal owner of the cost of th

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN	HOURS OF LABOU	R REPORTED	DURING JULY, 1931.
PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN	HOUSE OF THE		

Coal Mining	North Wales	8 July	Underground workers, and surface workers manipulating coal, em- ployed in or about coal mines.	Decrease of 12 minutes per shift (7 hours 42 minutes to 7½ hours) except on Saturdays (to remain at 6½ hours).
		SEAT SELECTION	ployed in or about coal mines.	The state while the same and the state of th

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 38, as compared with 23 in the previous month, and 30 in July, 1930. In these new disputes about 22,500 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,700 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes accounted though not the measures position to the where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 12,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 13 disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 51, involving about 36,800 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during July, of about 194,000

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, showing the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:-

	Numb	er of Disp gress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying	6	11	17	27,300	93,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile	3 1	8 3	11 4	2,400 5,400	9,000 83,000	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Other	2	7 9	9	800 900	7,000 2,000	
Total, July, 1931	13	38	51	36,800	194,000	
Total, June, 1931	18	23	41	18,400	116,000	
Total, July, 1930	22	30	52	11,000	89,000	

Causes.—Of the 38 disputes beginning in July, 9, directly involving 3,800 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 6, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on other wages questions; 2, directly involving 12,800 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 16, directly involving 4,100 workpeople, on questions respectively. ing the employment of particular classes or persons; and 5, directly involving 600 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 30 new disputes, directly involving 11,300 workpeople, and 4 old disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 8, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 15, directly involving 6,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were were respected. involving 300 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

August, 1931.

Totals for the First Seven Months of 1930 and 1931. The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first seven months of 1931, as compared with the corresponding period of 1930:-

	Janu	ary to July	y, 1930.	January to July, 1931.			
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	97	39,200	143,000	98	224,600	2,415,000	
Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	5	400	5,000	5	200	5,000	
Glass, etc	5	500	6,000	9	900	17,000	
Chemical	5 3	400	3,000	5 4	800	2,000	
Engineering	5	400	3,000		300	8,000	
Shipbuilding	17	3,200	10,000	6	500	4,000	
Other Metal Textile	21 29	1,700	13,000 3,313,000±	26 22	4,200	29,000	
CII-41-in-	9	125,400	1,000	11	500	3,584,000†	
Food, Drink and		400	2,000		300	3,000	
Tobacco	2	500	2,000	1	100	500	
Woodworking,							
Furniture, etc.	18	3,000	63,000	4	1,400	26,000	
Paper, Printing, etc	2	400	5,000	4	400	1,000	
Building, Public	4	400	3,000	7	400	1,000	
Works Con-							
tracting, etc	28	2,800	34,000	36	9,200	127,000	
Transport	13	4,700	23,000	13	4,800	12,000	
Commerce, Dis-					No. of the last of		
tribution and Finance	3	7 500	51,000	3	100	500	
Other	6	3, 500	5,000	10	1,000	11,000	
O UNION					1,000		
Total	263	187,200	3,680,000‡	257	408,100	6,245,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY, 1931;

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.§	Result,§	
A 188, parties of the confequency organization and a second control of the confequency of	Directly.	In- directly.§	Began.	Ended.	portolium etaci i salikia.	in animal plant	
COAL MINING :-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	390 31 3	1931.	1931.		Programme and the second secon	
Colliery workpeople—Cumberland	8,000	1,300	24 June	5.5 1 5.000	Against enforcement of reduction in wages recommended by Coal Mines National Industrial Board.	and the second second second	
Colliery workpeople—Fifeshire and other districts in Scotland (certain collieries only).	11,	000	9 July¶	1 Aug.¶	Refusal of workpeople to continue the existing temporary arrange- ment of working hours (a fort- nightly "spread-over") pending agreement as to wages payable for the 7½ hours day.	Work resumed on existing temporary basis at some collieries; at others men remained out until general agreement was arrived at as to wages payable for the 7½ hours day.	
METAL INDUSTRIES :-	Liber Castli	anero Lotad	Solot Index		e de constante de la company d	Carlos Varios Values Varios A	
Tinplate millmen, etc.—Llanelly	5	00	29 June	10 July	Dispute as to number of men to be employed when additional mills were restarted.	Restarting of additional mills suspended pending negotiations.	
Sheet metal workers, labourers, etc. (Gas meter making and repairing) —London, Manchester and Exeter.	384	50	9 July	11 July	Against reduction in piecework rates.	Reduction accepted.	
Enamelled hollow-ware workers—Llanelly.	770	··· Stan	16 July	17 July	Against employment of a youth on work claimed by adults.	Employment of youth on job in question terminated; future cases to be referred to arbitration.	
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :-		0.5. (2016)A 00. (200. 246)A	400 3000		The second second second second	Selection of the select	
Lace curtain workers—Ayrshire, Nottinghamshire and Glasgow.	2,2	00	15 June	•••	Against proposed reduction in wages	No settlement reported.	
Woolcombers, mechanics, engine- men, etc.—Bradford district.	.3,0	00**	10-13 July	21 July	Against proposed reduction in wages	Work resumed at the reduced rates. (See also page 319.)	
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING, ETC.:— [Carpenters (floor construction)— London.	250	A Armite	16 July	23 July	Against employment of labourers on work claimed by carpenters.	Demarcation agreement signed.	

^{*} Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, very elight.

† Revised figures.

\$ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

|| This dispute is stated to be at an end but details as to the position are not available at the time of going to press.

|| Except in Fifeshire the stoppage in most cases lasted one or two days only.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st AUGUST.

Summary: Average Incre	ases sin	ice July	y, 1914.
All Items included	7 Alcis dist	ems esselvi	45%
Food only	··l·oni	•••	28%

FOOD.

AT 1st August the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food was slightly lower than at 1st July. This was chiefly due to reductions in the prices of potatoes, the effect of which was partly counterbalanced by advances in the prices of eggs.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 28 per cent. at 1st August, 1931, as compared with 30 per cent. at 1st July, 1931, and 44 per cent. at 1st August, 1930.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st July and 1st August

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Aug., 1931, as compared with			
Articie.	July, 1914.	1st July, 1931.	1st Aug., 1931.	July, 1914.	1st July, 1931.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 61	8. d. 1 3% 0 8½	s. d. 1 3½ 0 8½	S: d. $+ 0 5\frac{3}{4} + 0 2$	s. d.	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank	0 71 0 42	0 9½ 0 5	0 9½ 0 5	+ 0 21 + 0 01		
Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 5½ 0 9½	1 51 0 9	+ 0 68 + 0 2½	- 0 01	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 62 0 4 0 111	0 10 0 4½ 0 11	0 101 0 41 0 11	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	+ 0 01	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	0 10½ 0 5½ 1 6½ 0 2 0 3½	0 11½ 0 7 1 10 0 2½ 0 5¾	0 11 0 63 1 94 0 21 0 53	+ 0 0½ + 0 1 + 0 3 + 0 0¼ + 0 2½	- 0 01 - 0 01 - 0 03 - 0 03	
Butter— Fresh Cheese† Cheese† Cheese† Cheese† Cheese† Cheese per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	1 41 1 22 0 10 0 7 0 11 1 0	1 4½ 1 3 0 10 0 7 0 1½ 0 9½	+ 0 2 + 0 03 + 0 11 + 0 01 + 0 01 + 0 48	+ 0 0½ + 0 0½ + 0 0½ - 0 0½	

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of retail prices at the same dates:—

		Average I lst Aug wi	Corresponding General			
Article.	Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for 1st July, 1931.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank		1001	Per cent. 60 29	Per cent. 59 31	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 60 30
Beef, Chilled or Froz Ribs Thin Flank			30	34	32 4	31 4
Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—		:::	63 39	67 40	65 40	67 41
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*			54 3 -3	46 11	50 7 -2	49 8 -1 100
Fish Flour Bread			111 3 18	90	101 5 18	6 19
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk			9 27 58	23 18 64	16 22 61	20 23 61
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese†			9	16 6 17	13 5 16	11 4 15
Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes			15 1 34 105	-4 31 90	-2 33 97	-1 7 148
All above articles		od)	28	29	28	30

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

† The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st August, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 54 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics. in these statistics.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st August the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged

approximately 95 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st August averaged about the same as a month earlier and between 75 and 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st August, as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st August, 1931, is approximately 45 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 47 per cent. at 1st July, 1931, and 57 per

cent. at 1st August, 1930.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1931. as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1931 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living may have been raised in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater raised in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1931.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1931:—

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

Month (begin-ning of).	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Jan Feb Mar April May June	125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 128 119	92 88 86 82 81 80	78 77 76 74 70 69	77 79 78 73 71 69	80 79 79 75 73 72	75 73 72 68 67 68	75 72 71 65 64 63	68 66 64 64 64 65	67 65 66 62 61 60	66 64 61 57 55 54	53 52 50 47 47 45
July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	84 81 79 78 80 80	69 71 73 75 75 77	70 71 72 76 80 81	73 73 74 76 76 77	70 70 72 74 79 79	66 64 65 67 69 69	65 65 65 66 67 68	61 63 64 65 67 67	55 57 57 56 57 55	47 45

NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics The Cost of Living Index Number. been published, and may be purchased, price 3d. net (32d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

^{*} If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as

Month Year

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. It is also to be observed that in every case the percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

I.-FOOD.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS

The season to a	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July.	nly. July.	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
TOTAL STATE STATE OF	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1931. 1 Aug		
Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† , (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	53 47 965 57 440 75 84 64 51 57 50	53 44 1,016 54 416 73 73 65 57 57 50	49 40 979 522 503** 56 458 57 77 73 51 55 55	30 37 32 837 503 514** 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 41	19 19 24 714 526‡ 507‡ 30 342 38 89 77 30 41 16	June July Mar. June June May July July July June June June June June		
British Dominions, &c. Australia Canada	52 49	52 47	60 50	47 49	28 11	June June		
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	54 66 44 19	43 66 46 16	45 66 46 16	36 56 43 9	0 39 24 6	July May June June		

II.—ALL ITEMS.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE COST OF FOOD, TOGETHER WITH (SO FAR AS POSSIBLE) HOUSE-RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD REQUIRE-MENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*

Country.	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
	which Computa- tion is based.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	1931.		
AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1 Aug.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			ST'S.'Y	9 60	E NA 20	4 174			
Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,O,D,E	690	711	771	769	689	July		
(Prague)	A.B.C.D.E			****	9	5	June		
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	76	76	73	65	54	July		
Egypt (Cairo)	A.B.C.E	51	51	50	48	42	Mar.		
Finland	A,B,C,E A,B,C,D,E	1 081	1,113	1,101	1,008	903	June		
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	4079	419¶	455¶	492¶	489	2nd Qr.		
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	50	53	54	49	37	July		
Holland (Am-			700	000	000	EA	7		
sterdam)	A,B,O,D,E	67§	70\$	69§ 442	62§ 431	54 389	June May		
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	448	426 387	442	400	348	June		
,, (Rome) Norway	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	403	93	80	75	67	July		
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,O,D,E	15	23	23	19	5	July		
Grandon	A,B,C,D,E	69	73	69	64	58	July		
Switzerland	A,B,O,D	60	61	61	59	50	June		
United States	A,B,O,D,E	73 §	70§	703	67§	61	Dec.'30		
Витлян									
Dominions, &c.			475	FOST	500	7.5	44h O= 17		
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	46¶	479	50¶	56	35 39	4th Qr.'3 June		
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	55	55	26	50	39	June		
India (Bombay): Native families	A.B.C.D	56	47	48	40	8	July		
Irish Free State	A,B,O,D,E	71	73	74	68	56	May		
New Zealand	A.B.C.D.E	61	62	60	58	48	June		
South Africa	A.B.C.D.E	32	31	31	28	23	June		

^{*} Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January 1913 to July 1914; France (other towns), August, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are a weighted average for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Czechoslovakia and Poland, on prices converted to their gold values, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during July, 1931, as killed in the course of their employment was 158, as compared with 153 in the previous month and with 185 in July, 1930. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in July, 1931, numbered 21, as compared with 31 in the previous month and with 32 in July, 1930.

BAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued).
Guards 2	Locomotives, Railway and
Engine Drivers and Motor-	Tramway Carriages,
men 1	Motors, Aircraft 1 Other Metal Trades 1
Firemen	Other Metal Trades 1 Shipbuilding 4
Guards (Passenger)	Shipbuilding 4 Wood 4
Permanent Way Men 5	Gas 1
Porters 5	Electric Generating Stations 4
	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 2
	Chemicals, etc
3.5° 11	Food and Drink 6
Contractors' Servants 1	Paper, Printing, etc 3
Contractors Servants 1	Tanning, Currying, etc
TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE 22	Rubber Trades
	Other Non-Textile Industries
MINES.	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Underground 63 Surface 5	Docks, Wharves, etc 6
Surface 5	Buildings 11
TOTAL, MINES 68	Warehouses and Railway
101AL, MIN2S 00	Sidings 2
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 2	- Allendaria -
Tell State of the	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 64
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR
Cotton 2	of Railway* 1
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 4	
Other Textiles 2	USE OR WORKING OF Tram-
Textile Bleaching and	way 1
Dyeing Metal Extracting and Re-	Total (excluding Seamen) 158
Metal Extracting and Re-	
fining 2 Metal Conversion, including	SEAMEN.
Rolling Mills and Tube	Trading Vessels, Steam 17
Making 7	Fishing Vessels, Steam 4
Making 7 Metal Founding	
Engineering and Machine	TOTAL, SEAMEN 21
Making 1	
Boiler Making and Construc-	Total (including Seamen) 179
tional Engineering 1	- 1 3 y 12 Colonia (1951 -
and the second contraction of the second con	

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epithelio-matous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during July, 1931, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 38, and the total number of deaths† reported was 2. In addition, one case of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during July, but notification of such cases is not obligatory. One case

of anthrax among dock labourers	was also reported.
I. Cases. (a) LEAD POISONING.	(d) Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer).
Among Operatives engaged in— Shipbreaking 1 Pottery‡ 1 Painting of Buildings 8 TOTAL, LEAD POISONING 10	Pitch <td< th=""></td<>
(b) OTHER POISONING. Mercurial Poisoning 1 Aniline Poisoning 3 Chronic Benzene Poisoning 1 TOTAL, OTHER POISONING 5	(e) CHROME ULCERATION. Manufacture of Bichromates 2 Dyeing and Finishing 2 Chrome Tanning 2 Chromium Plating 2 Other Industries 3
(c) Anthrax. Wool	II. Deaths. LEAD POISONING. Pottery 1 OTHER POISONING. Chronic Benzene Poisoning 1

^{*} Accidents occurring in the use or working of railways are included under "Railway Service."

† Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

‡ The person affected in the pottery industry was a female.

POOR RELIEF IN JULY.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and the Department of Health in Scotland.)

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in July, 1931, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 550,762, or 0·2 per cent. less than in the previous month but 9·1 per cent. more than in July, 1930. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 332, 332 and 304 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales, the number of persons relieved in July, 1931, was 454,355, a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with June, 1931, but an increase of 6.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the four areas in Scotland, the number relieved was 96,407, an increase of 2·3 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 24·1 per cent. as compared with July, 1930.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in July numbered 102,518, or 2·1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 10·4 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 448,244, or 0·3 per cent. more than in the previous month and 14.7 per cent. more than a year ago.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-three showed small increases in

the number per 10,000 relieved in July, as compared with the previous month, while twenty-one showed small decreases; in three areas there was no change. Compared with July, 1930, thirty-six areas showed increases, including Glasgow (140 per 10,000), Manchester (138 per 10,000), Sheffield (123 per 10,000), and Liverpool (119 per 10,000); while eleven showed decreases, the most noteworthy being St. Helens (49 per 10,000).

Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in July, 1931.

Indoor. Outdoor. Total.

and the second	3,800	delt usin	(1)3600	Population.	ago.	ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	Mackey Co.	AME NO		er igneas	(†.13	
County of London	38,942	82,679	121,621	275	- 9	- 33
Birkenhead	881	4,130	5,011	318	+ 3	+ 59
Birmingham	5,305	11.890	17,195 3,340 3,259	178	- 11	- 3
Blackburn	825	2,515	3,340	267	+ 17	- 3
Bolton	862	2,397	3,259	180 280	- 2 + 24	+ 4 + 52
Bradford Brighton	1,255 1,073	6,837 1,773	8,092 2,846	193	- 2	+ 52
Bristol	2,115	6,032	9 747	208	+ 1	+ 9
Burnley	507	1,641	2,148 8,377 1,912 2,720	214		- 22
Cardiff	1,567	6,810	8,377	374	- 4	+ 16
Coventry	452	1,460	1,912	118	- 1	+ 9
Croydon	1,069	1,651	2,720	122 456	- 2 - 24	+ 6 + 85
Derby East Ham	604	5,805	6,409 3,153 6,950	214	+ 2	+ 31
Gateshead	740	6,210	6,950	567	+ 2	+ 80
Huddersfield	496	1,382		166	+ 4	+ 21
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,690	14,581	16,271	543	- 14	+ 48
Leeds	2,731	11,114	13,845	289	+ 3	+ 20
Leicester	809	2,513 6,210 1,382 14,581 11,114 4,162	16,271 13,845 4,971 47,534 33,132	203 547		+ 4 + 119
Liverpool	7,289 3,824	70,210	37 139	444	+ 11 + 11	+138
Manchester	552	29,308 3,267	3.819	288	- 4	- 5
Newcastle-on-Tyne	983	12,812	13,795	486	+ 4	+ 53
Norwich	887	4,827	3,819 13,795 5,714 9,926	455	+ 16	+ 38
Nottingham	1,805	4,827 8,121	9,926	372	+ 3	+ 26
oldham	924	1,237	2,101	152	+ 2 + 2	+ 22 + 15
Plymouth Portsmouth	525 1,343	1,237 5,348 2,118 719	5,873	275 132	T 1	T 15
Preston	647	719	3,461 1,366	108	+ 4	+ 25
St. Helens	506	3.319	3 825	350	- 20	- 49
Salford	1,796	4,200	5,996	254	+ 6	- 12
Sheffield	1,840	25,870	5,996 27,710 3,737 1,436	535	- 1	+123
Southampton	1,347	2,390 1,189	3,737	217 125	- 1	+ 16 + 18
Southend-on-Sea	247 742	1,189	3,564	298	- 10	- 29
Stockport	600	2,822 1,070	1,670	131	+ 4	- 3
Stoke-on-Trent	1,725	5,160	6,885	247	+ 3	+ 17
Sunderland	900	7,693 5,161	8.593	467	- 15	+ 5
Swansea	690	5,161	5,851	360	- 10	+ 37 + 17
Wallasey	256	1,052	1,308	129 389	+ 6	+ 23
West Ham	2,275	1,052 3,273 10,410	3,890	412	+ 7	+ 72
Welverhampton	608	1,671	12,685 2,279	170	15 OF 1	+ 16
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE			2000	1000	The second second	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
Total of the above-		N. William	No. Belleville	CHIEF SE	24 49 3	PRI DA
Boroughs	EC EAC	276 105	332,734	321	T100 423	+ 40
Dorongus	56,549	276,185	332,134	321		1 40
Total, County of	HEREN CH	Sel, one				100
London and		STORES !	STATE OF STREET			
Selected County	THE CHARLES	750 001	454 755	707	_ 0	+ 18
Boroughs	95,491	358,864	454,355	307	- 2	T 18
S COMT AND	MANUFEL ZE	A-26-30			THE REST OF	
SCOTLAND.		100 8 20	L Borra	100 TO 10	NAME OF	1019355
Glasgow	4,771	68,362	73,133	680	+ 14	+140
Edinburgh Dundee	1,235	15,123 3,341	73,133 16,358 3,966	383	+ 16 - 1	+ 51 + 61
Aberdeen	625 396	2,554	2,950	187	- i	+ 26
	230	2,554	2,550			- 20
Total for the above	10000000		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	TOP SO	17 10 70	NAME OF THE PARTY OF
Scottish Burghs	7,027	89,380	96,407	528	+ 12	+103
Tomar for above				N COLUMN DESIGNATION	No. of the last	F650061
TOTAL for above 47 areas in	270 070	1207	10000	STATE OF STREET		THE REAL PROPERTY.
47 areas in	Carlotte State	The second	1 1000	770	BENDRED WIL	+ 28
July, 1931	102,518	448,244	550,762	332	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 + 40

^{*} The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only and casuals. In England and Wales, patients in mental hospitals (formerly referred to as lunatics in asylums), and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also excluded.
† 25th July in England and Wales (excluding London), 11th July in London, and 15th July in Scotland.

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE following statistics relate to assisted passages from Great Britain and Northern Ireland in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act. The figures include both applicants and dependants of applicants to whom assisted passages have been granted. Approvals subsequently cancelled have been excluded. The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

ARCHAEL OF SALAN	Applications Appro-		ations	Depar- tures	Total Departures.	
Destination.	ved in July, 1931.	1922 to 1930.	Jan July, 1931.	jn July, 1931.	1922 to 1930.	Jan July, 1931.
Australia Canada New Zealand Africa and other parts of Empire	8 26 11	172,620 131,357 45,246	161 1,841 308	23 76 13	171,938 126,426 44,198	150 1,206 308
Total	50	350,382	2,336	116	343,540	1,698

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

BRUSH AND BROOM TRADE.

An employer was prosecuted on 8th July, 1931, for underpaying seven female workers, failure to keep wages records, producing to an inspector false records of wages, and giving false information to the inspector. He pleaded guilty, and was fined £10 5s., with 24s. 6d. costs.—Rex v. Sidney Edward Corne. Norwich Police Court.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

A company and its agent were prosecuted for underpaying four workers. The company was fined £2 on each summons, with £5 9s. costs, and the charges against the agent were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 16s. costs. Arrears amounting to £70 4s. 7d. were paid before the hearing.—Rex v. H. R. White & Co., Ltd., and J. H. Marks. Portsmouth Police Court.

READY-MADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE.

A company was charged with the underpayment of two workers and with failing to keep adequate records. They were also charged jointly with a piece-master, with the underpayment of two other workers. Both defendants pleaded guilty. The company was fined £22, with £5 5s. costs, and the piece-master £4, with £2 2s. costs. The company was ordered to pay £14 18s. 9d. arrears.—Rex v. S. L. and M. Feathers, Ltd., and Robert Henry Blackburn. Manchester Police Court. 17th July, 1931.

Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901-1920.*

The occupiers of a clothing factory were charged with the employment of two male young persons at night, to wit until 9.30 p.m. The offence was admitted, and a fine of 10s., with 15s. costs, was imposed in each case.—J. H. Craig v. Clarence Clothing Co., Ltd. Belfast Petty Sessions. 3rd July, 1931.

A firm of packing-case makers was prosecuted for failure to fence a circular saw, in accordance with the requirements of the Woodworking Machinery Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1922. A plea of guilty was tendered, and a penalty of £3 was inflicted, together with the sum of 3s. costs.—J. H. Craig v. Jones Brothers and Daley, Ltd. Belfast Petty Sessions. 16th July, 1931.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-31.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

THE Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions † are final.

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not

* These cases were decided in the Northern Ireland courts.

† Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1929 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for June, 1931.

Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

[†] Fuel and light are shown.

† New series.

New series.

Figure for June.

|| A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light;

|| Other or Miscellaneous Items.

|| Figure for 3rd Quarter.

** Figure for August.

Case No. 12999/31. (29.6.31.)

SECTION 8 (1) OF THE PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED)-TRADE DISPUTE-MINER SUSPENDED PRIOR TO STOPPAGE OF WORK OWING TO DISTRICT IN WHICH HE WAS WORKING BEING FLOODED. The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the

following decision given by the Umpire:-

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed.

"It is not suggested that, if the claimant lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute, he is entitled after such loss to unemployment benefit for so long as

the stoppage of work continued. The sole question, therefore, is whether the claimant in fact lost employment owing to the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute. The stoppage of work commenced on 1st January and lasted until 18th January. The district of the colliery in which the claimant and others were working was flooded by an inrush of water on 24th December, and all work in that district ceased as from that date, and it had not been resumed when this claim was

decided by the Court of Referees, as the district had not been de-watered. For all I know the district is still flooded. 'The claimant and about 100 other workmen who worked in that district were thrown out of work by the accident, and they are being re-engaged to work in other districts of the mine when

the opportunity for so doing occurs.

The claimant was found employment on 2nd February, that is, 15 days after the stoppage of work terminated. Some of the other workers who lost employment on 24th December have not yet been found employment.

"As a general rule the test to be applied, when the claimant is not working when the stoppage of work commences, is that which was applied in Decision 1373/26,* and it is, 'would the claimant have continued to be employed at this mine, either regularly or subject to some interruptions, if there had not been a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute?' That means 'continued

to be employed during the period of the stoppage.'

"If the answer to this question is in the affirmative, the claimant (as was held in Decision 1373/26) is disqualified for benefit from

the commencement of the stoppage.

"To the general rule, to which I have referred, there are exceptions. For example, in cases in which it has been proved that owing to an accident at the premises, or the closing of the premises for economic reasons, the claimant has been prevented from resuming work owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, he has been disallowed benefit as from the date when, if there had been no trade dispute, he would have returned to work. (See Decisions 7579/20,† 389/20,‡ 1263/20,§ and 7673/29.||)

It has been suggested that these last named decisions have no reference to the present case, as only one district of the mine was flooded. That suggestion is based on Decision 4943/26.¶ Decision 4943/26 related solely to the date of the termination of the stoppage of work, and has no application to the question when, if at all, employment was lost owing to a stoppage of work

due to a trade dispute.

"Another decision to which reference might usefully be made is Decision 9982/29.** That decision is intended to apply to the case of a person employed before the stoppage of work on shorttime, either systematic or non-systematic, whose periodical unemployment has been, for some time at least, an ordinary feature of his employment with the employer in question; and to the case of employment such as that of a dock labourer, which is normally intermittent. That decision was not intended to be applied without consideration of the particular circumstances, to such as those in which claimants were thrown out of work for a substantial period of time by an accident like the flooding of a mine, or to a case in which the district of a mine has become worked out.

"Such circumstances are not, and have not become, an ordinary feature of the employment, and it may be that persons so thrown out of work have ceased, for a period beyond the period of the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute, to be normally employed at the mine. They may not have been 'finally discharged in the sense of having no expectation of resuming work, but their opportunities of employment have materially been diminished by a cause, other than the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute Their case is different from that of the claimant in Decision 9982/29, who had been working irregularly before the dispute, and whose prospects of work, and connection with the employer in question,

were the same as they had been for a considerable period.

"Applying the test which was applied in Decision 1373/26, and which is the test to be applied in this case, I see no reason for coming to the conclusion that, had there been no stoppage of work, the claimant would have been employed during the period when the stoppage took place. In other words, I see no reason for saying that the stoppage delayed his re-employment. Having taken that view, the claimant cannot be held to have lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute; consequently he does not incur disqualification for benefit under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance

* See Vol. V, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 125 (Pamphlet No. 6/1926).
† See Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 42) and U.I.
Code 8.
‡ See Vol. I, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 143, and U.I. Code 8.
§ See Vol. I, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 318, and U.I. Code 8.
| See Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 286 (Pamphlet No. 10/1929).
¶ See Vol. V, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 297 (Pamphlet No. 12/1926), and U.I. Code 8.

** See Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 339 (Pamphlet No. 12/1929), and U.I. Code 8a.

Case No. 14929/31. (23.7.31.)

SECTION 7 (1) (iii) OF THE PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED) AVAILABLE FOR WORK-SEASONAL FISHWORKERS AT WICK WHO HAD LITTLE OR NO EMPLOYMENT DURING THE "CLOSE"

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision given by the Deputy Umpire:-

Decision .- "On the facts before me my decision is that the

claim for benefit should be disallowed.

"The question is whether the claimant has proved that she is available for work during the period of October to December which is a fishing season in East Anglia, but which in Wick (where the claimant lives) I find to be a 'close season,' for the reasons

The Court of Referees decided to allow benefit in this case, and based their decision mainly upon the assumption or finding that there are three fishing seasons in Wick, namely, the Spring Season, from January to March; the Summer Season, from June to September; and a third Season, contemporaneous with the East Anglia Season, from October to December.

"There is no doubt about the first two seasons, but I am unable to agree with the finding that there is a third Season from October

to December or during any part of that period.

"After considering the material before me and the evidence given at the hearing on appeal, which shows in detail the landings of fish at Wick and Scrabster for the past seven years and the character of fish work available at Wick, I am unable to find any foundation for saying that there is a local fishing season at Wick from October to December, or that there is any appreciable amount of fish work then obtainable for more than a small proportion of women who do not go to East Anglia, or that there is any alternative

"The position is similar to that described in the penultimate

paragraph of Decision 3751/31* as existing at Stornoway.
"In these circumstances the claimants must show that during this 'close season' they are able and ready to accept fish work in East Anglia or anywhere else if fish work is there in progress, and that, if unable to obtain such fish work, they are able and ready to take alternative work away from home. (Decision

'Where a seasonal worker has never, or has not for a long time, been employed during the 'close season,' there is a presumption that she is not available for work during such seasons. presumption may be rebutted by sufficient evidence. But where the circumstances, including the remoteness of the district, the absence of opportunity of alternative local work, and habitual unemployment during the 'close seasons,' are strongly indicative of non-availability for work, a claimant's statement that she is available for work must be supported by corroborative evidence. (Decision 12636/31.)

"Judged by the foregoing principles the facts in the present case give rise to a presumption that the claimant is not available for work during the months of October to December, and there is not sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption, even in the case of those claimants who secured a small amount of employment during the 'close season' in 1928."

Case No. 14418/31. (15.7.31.)

SECTION 4 (1) OF THE 1930 ACT-OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOY-MENT-EMPLOYMENT OFFERED AS ICE CREAM VENDOR TO YOUNG SINGLE MAN OF 22 WHO HAD BEEN UNEMPLOYED ONE YEAR, HELD TO BE SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL, BUT NOT IN MARCH.

The claimant, a single man, aged 22 years, who had been unemployed since 19th April, 1930, was on 30th April, 1931, offered employment as a salesman with the Eldorado Ice Cream Company. The hours of work were from 9.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. from Monday to Sunday, and the wage offered was 3s. a day ten per cent. commission. Claimant refused to apply for the

situation on the ground that the wages offered were insufficient.

The Court of Referees decided that the claim should be disallowed for a period of six weeks.

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's decision. He was of opinion that an adult person had good cause for refusing an offer of such employment in the month of April under the terms and conditions referred to above.

Decision by the Umpire.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed.

"Had this offer been made in March I should have agreed with the Insurance Officer. It was made, however, on 30th April, when normally the weather conditions are improving, and as the claimant had been unemployed for a year I agree with the Court of Referees that claimant's refusal was not justified."

Case No. 14695/31. (20.7.31.)

SECTION 4 (1) OF THE 1930 ACT—OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOY-MENT-ILLUSTRATION OF "WRITTEN DIRECTIONS.

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision given by the Deputy Umpire:-

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed.

"The claimants, two single young men aged 25 and 23 respectively,

* See page 52 (Pamphlet No. 2/1931), Umpire's Selected Decisions. † See page 129 (Pamphlet No. 6/1931), Umpire's Selected Decisions.

were sent from a distressed area in Wales and worked for some

Before leaving their homes in Pontypridd they each received om an officer of the Employment Exchange written directions n the following terms :-

"'The nearest Employment Exchange Branch Office to the job to which you are going is Yeovil. You should not leave that neighbourhood before calling there. The officials will try to help you if you are in difficulties, and, if necessary, to find further employment for you. In particular if you have come from a distressed area and have lost your job you should not decide to return home without first asking the advice of

After working at Yeovil to 17th December the claimants lost ir employment and returned to the distressed area in Wales. ey did not, before doing so, call at the Employment Exchange.

It is stated that they were informed before leaving that if hey called at the local Employment Exchange, employment would e found for them at Aldershot. But whether they were duly notified' and whether the proposed employment was 'suitable' within section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, are questions upon which, while they were decided unfavourably to the claimants by the Court of Referees, in the view which I ke it is unnecessary that I should express an opinion

In my view, the written directions given to the claimants efore they went to Yeovil were 'written directions given to them y an officer of an Employment Exchange with a view to assisting hem to find suitable employment,' that the directions so given vere reasonable in the circumstances, and that the claimants thout good cause failed to carry out those directions.

In the circumstances the disallowance imposed by the Court Referees under section 4 (1) was right; although the grounds n which I agree with the Court's decision are different from grounds stated by them."

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919, AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896. Recent Proceedings.

(A)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES IN GREAT BRITAIN. eat Western, London Midland and Scottish, London and North stern, Southern, and Metropolitan Railway Companies v. Electrical ades Union, National Union of Railwaymen, and Amalgamated agineering Union. Difference.—(a) Claim by the Electrical Trades n for an increase of 3d. per hour to all staff employed in railway icity generating stations and sub-stations and on the highn cables between them; (b) claim by railway companies for duction of four-and-a-sixth per cent. from gross earnings of employed in railway electricity generating stations and sub-ions and on the high-tension cables between them. Decision. e Court were of opinion that, in view of the effect of the changes er the sliding scale on the comparability of the wages of the people employed in the electricity generating stations with those ther grades in the railway industry, consideration of the respec-claims of the parties should be adjourned pending a review by the ies of (i) the rates of wages which became operative on 1st July, , of the workpeople in railway electricity generating stations and stations and on the high-tension cables between them in relation those of comparable grades in other sections of the railway industry, nd (ii) the provisions of the sliding scale of February, 1922. Award ded 6th July, 1931. (1513.)

DRAUGHTSMEN, ADMIRALTY.—Admiralty Draughtsmen's Associa v. Admiralty. Difference.—Claim that Award No. 1430 shall applied to the grades concerned in such a manner that officers ll enter the salary scales at points which will provide immediate eases of £10 and £15 to second and first class draughtsmen spectively, subject to the proviso that increases already granted in ess shall not be disturbed. Decision.—Court decided against the im. Award issued 9th July, 1931. (1514.)

MALE COPYING TYPISTS, SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AND EPARTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS.—Civil Service erical Association v. H.M. Treasury. Difference.—Claim that sic scale of established male copying typists employed in the pying and typing department of the Supreme Court of Judicature d in the Department of the Director of Public Prosecutions shall be extended by increments of £10 per annum to a maximum of £180 per annum. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 22nd July, 1931. (1515.)

TELEPHONE CONTRACT OFFICERS, CLASS II, POST OFFICE.—Teleone Contract Officers' Association v. General Post Office. Difference.

(a) as from the 1st May, 1930, any new entrant to the class of Contract Officers, Class II, who on the date of recruitment is over 30 years of age shall receive starting pay at the rate of one ncrement above the minimum for each year that his age exceeds 30, subject to a maximum of three increments in any case;

(b) Contract Officers, Class II, appointed before 1st May, 1930, shall receive an adjustment in salary as from that date to correspond with the salary they would have reached had the new scale been in operation at the date of their entry into the class, subject to a maximum of three increments in any case and to the maximum of the scale not being exceeded.

Decision.—The Court decided against both (a) and (b). Award Issued 23rd July, 1931. (1516.)

(B)—CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS, AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

QUARRYING, LEICESTER.—Midland Granite Quarry Masters' ssociation v. Amalgamated National Union of Quarryworkers and Settmakers. Difference.—Claim by employers for a 10 per cent. reduction in wages and claim by union for the restoration of the piecework rates in operation during 1928 plus a general increase of 10 per cent. in wages. Board of Arbitration consisting of Sir Harold Morris (Chairman), Mr. J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E. (Employers' Representative), and Mr. Rhys J. Davies, M.P. (Workpeople's Representative) and Mr. Rhys J. Davies, M.P. (Workpeople's Representative) are proposed by the statement of tive), appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine matter. Award.—The members of the Board being unable to agree, the matter was left by consent of the parties to the arbitration of the Chairman, Sir Harold Morris, who decided, in an Award dated 4th July, 1931, that wages should be subject to a deduction of 2½ per cent., with a further deduction of 2½ per cent. in respect of all wages over 40s. per week, provided that these deductions should not operate so as to reduce the wages of a workman below the sum of 45s. in any week. The parties agreed that the Award should operate from the commencement of the second full pay week in July, 1931.

RAILWAYS ACT, 1921. NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

FINDINGS were issued by the National Wages Board on 28th July, 1931, on the following cases:-

Fogging and snowstorm duties-Basis of payment.-The railway companies claimed that fogging and snowstorm duties should be paid on the following basis :-

Weekdays.—At the rate of time-and-a-third when performed outside ordinary working hours.

Sundays.—At the rate of time-and-a-third, except that those duties which at present are payable at the rate of double time should be paid at the rate of time-and-two-thirds.

The companies based their claim for a reduction on the revised rates of payment for Sunday duty laid down in the Board's Finding No. 119, as previously the rates for fogging and snowstorm duties were the same as the rates for Sunday duty.

After the hearing, the claim was withdrawn by mutual consent.

Class 4 signalmen, Denny Box, London, Midland and Scottish Railway—Claim to be paid as relief signalmen.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that three class 4 signalmen employed at Denny should be paid class 2 relief signalmen's rate for the period from 7th February, 1927, to 9th August, 1928, when they were required to act as travelling signalmen. The Union based their claim on the ground that the men were employed as travelling signalmen and were so designated in the instructions issued to them, and that under the March, 1920, Agreement the grade of travelling signalman was absorbed in the grade of relief signalman.

The Board by a majority were of opinion that the three men in question should be paid at the rate of class 2 relief signalmen in respect of the period referred to.

Spread-over turns, signalmen.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that, in view of the terms of the Board's Finding No. 119, the railway companies should cease the application of spread-over turns of duty to signalmen. The paragraph of Finding No. 119 upon which the Union relied is as follows:—

"Hours of Work.—A spread-over up to twelve hours a day may be put into operation in the case of all grades (except drivers, firemen, guards and signalmen), subject to review by the Central Wages Board or, on appeal, to the National Wages Board in respect of any station where it is contended that such a spread-over is unreasonable.

The Union contended that under this decision a spread-over may not be put into operation in respect of signalmen.

The Board were unable to accept the contention of the Union that their Finding No. 119 does in fact curtail the spread-over permissible in the case of signalmen under Clause IV—Hours of Work—(c) of their Finding No. 2, and they therefore found against the claim of the Union. Four members of the Board, however, did not concur in this decision, as in their opinion Decision No. 119 rescinded all previous decisions relating to spread-over arrangements.

Parcels porters engaged on sorting, marking and checking for 50 per cent. of their time.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that the National Agreement should be so amended as to provide that where a parcels porter is engaged on sorting, marking and checking for 50 per cent. or more of his time he should be paid the rate of leading parcels porter. The Union submitted that the proviso in the Memorandum of Agreement dated 20th March, 1920, that a man must be employed on sorting, marking and checking for a full shift before he can claim to be graded as a leading parcels porter is an unreasonable qualification, and one which does not appear in other cases.

The Board were of opinion that, on the facts and arguments

submitted, a case had not been made out for an amendment of the National Agreements.

Underman E. Bateman, North Woolwich, London and North Eastern Railway—Guaranteed week.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that, under the provisions of the guaranteed week 328

agreement, Underman E. Bateman is entitled to payment as for a normal working day in respect of Friday, 13th September, 1929, when he was available for duty but not required. The normal rostered turns of duty of Bateman are—

Mondays to Fridays 7.20 a.m. to 12 noon. 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturdays 7.20 a.m. to 12 noon.

On Saturday, 7th September, 1929, owing to an accident, it was necessary to bring out a flagman at Beckton Crossing. Bateman, who had worked his ordinary turn on the Saturday morning, was brought out for flagging duty at 5.30 p.m., and he was employed on this work up to the morning (7.20 a.m.) of Friday, 13th September,

The claim was based on the contention that the period of the guaranteed week is from Monday to Saturday inclusive, and as Bateman worked only five turns of duty during this period, exclusive of the Sunday-Monday turn, he should be paid for the Friday in order to make up the six turns of the week.

The Board were of opinion that, so far as the National Agreement is concerned, there is no provision that the guaranteed week must be from Monday to Saturday. The Board, therefore, found against the claim of Underman E. Bateman.

During the course of the hearing, evidence was given that on the Great Western Railway, the London Midland and Scottish Railway, and the Southern Railway, the guaranteed week is from Monday to

The question whether a guaranteed week from Monday to Saturday should be put into practice on the London and North Eastern Railway might well be considered by the company and the Unions concerned with a view to seeing whether an agreement as to some uniform practice throughout the company's system cannot be

Staff working on pick-up trains and mineral trains, London and North Eastern Railway—Introduction of scheme of special payments.— The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the National Union of Railwaymen submitted that the introduction of a scheme of special payments applicable to staff working on pick-up trains and mineral trains in the North Eastern area of the London and North Eastern Railway is contrary to the provisions of the National Agreements. The contention of the Unions is that these special payments are "time trip rates", and that accordingly the introduction of the scheme is contrary to the provisions of Clause 3 of Circular Letter No. 1937 of 29th August, 1919, which states that "all time trip rates are abolished." Alternatively, it was contended that the special payments are bonus payments, and that their introduction is contrary to the provisions of Circular Letter

No. 1858 of 19th June, 1919.

The Board found that the scheme of special payments in question is not contrary to the National Agreement, as the payments are not "time trip rates," but bonus rates, which should be dealt with under the provision of Clause 15 of Circular Letter No. 1858 of 19th June, 1919. Six members of the Board were unable to concur with this decision, as in their opinion the payments made were 'time trip rates," which were abolished by the National Agreement.

Manning of Sentinel locomotives running light over main lines.—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the National Union of Railwaymen claimed that where Sentinel or other similar steam locomotives run light over main lines a driver and fireman in the line of promotion should be employed on the footplate. The Unions stated that Sentinel shunting locomotives are sed for shunting duties in the stations or yards, and that in certain instances in the moving of wagons the main line is crossed and used for shunting operations. They submitted that it is in the interest of public and personal safety that a fully qualified driver and fireman should be in charge of a locomotive when on running lines. The contended also that the employment of a shunter passed as guar as second man on these locomotives is contrary to the prof the Agreement arrived at on 15th May and 8th July, 1928

The Board expressed the opinion that the Agreement of 8th July, 1929, makes no provision as to the staffing of Sentinel and other similar steam locomotives when running light over main lines, and therefore they decided to refer the matter back to the parties con-

Weekly payment of wages in Scotland, London and North Eastern Railway.—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the National Union of Railwaymen claimed that in future the wages staff employed by the London and North Eastern Railway Company in Scotland should be paid weekly instead of fortnightly as at present. They pointed out that the London and North Eastern Company are the only company where the system of fortnightly payment of wages staff is still in operation, and that the arrangement is only operative in the Scottish area. The company's objection was on the grounds of the additional expense, which was

estimated at about £10,000 a year.

The Board, after reviewing the submissions made to them, were of opinion that the matter should be referred back to the parties for

Sentinel coaches, West Hartlepool, London and North Eastern Railway.—Claim for walking time allowance.—In December, 1930, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen claimed that men operating Sentinel coaches at West Hartlepool should be paid 15 minutes' walking time allowance from the reliaving point (Wort Hartlepool station) to the appointed booking lieving point (West Hartlepool station) to the appointed booking off point (West Hartlepool shed). In their Finding No. 117 the Board set out the main facts placed before them and the contentions of the parties, and in paragraph 8 of their Finding stated as follows :-

"After the hearing of this case and before consideration of it by the Board the company's representatives stated that they desired to submit further evidence in regard to a point raised in cross-examination.

raised in cross-examination.

"The Board take the view that a statement of this additional evidence should be submitted to the Associated Society for their consideration before it is considered by the Board.

"In these circumstances the Board adjourn the hearing, with

liberty to either party to apply for a date to be fixed for a further

The new evidence showed that the arrangement between the company and the men concerned in working the auto cars, by which men book on and off duty at West Hartlepool station, had

which then book on and the day at the board with the claim had not been established.

The Board were of opinion that the claim had not been established.

Six members of the Board did not concur with this decision, as in their view the practice in operation is contrary to the provisions of the National Agreement as laid down in Clause 4 (a) of Railway Executive Committee Circular Letter No. 1937.

Driver I. Lowery and Fireman J. Mower, Moor Row, and Fireman G. Pilkington, Accrington, London Midland and Scottish Railway.—Payment for attending Inquiry.—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen claimed that these men, employees of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, should be paid at overtime rate for all time in excess of eight hours when attending

overtime rate for an enter of discipline.

The Board were of opinion that as the payment claimed is incidental to a matter of discipline the claims were not within the jurisdiction of the Board.

Enginemen ordered out on Sunday and subsequently not required. Application for Payment—Driver Meredith and Fireman Bailey, Fratton, Southern Railway.—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen claimed that enginemen ordered out or Sundays and subsequently not required should be paid at the mini mum rate for a Sunday turn of duty. The men concerned were booked to sign on duty at 6.14 p.m. on Sunday, 12th May, 1929, to travel passenger to Southampton and work a return excursion train between Southampton and Portsmouth. The outward train was cancelled during Sunday morning, and the men were advised at 11.15 a.m. that their services would not be required. It was ontended that as the men had made arrangements to come for duty and therefore held themselves available the minimum payment

should be made as for a Sunday turn of duty.

The Board by a majority found against the claim.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

I.-CONFIRMING ORDER.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Scotland).

Order R.B.S. (9), dated 4th August, 1931, confirming piece-work basis time-rates and general minimum piece-rates as fixed and general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general inimum piece-rates and overtime rates as varied, for classes of male and female workers, and specifying 17th August, 1931, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

II.—NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal P. (18) dated 31st July, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and piece-work basis time-rates for female workers. Objection period expires 30th September, 1931.

III.—CHANGE IN THE MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES DUE TO AN ALTERATION IN THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX FIGURE.

Higher rates of wages became effective as from 1st August, 1931, undermentioned trade. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to a cost-of-living figure of 47, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below :-

Chain Trade (Great Britain): C. (25) and C. (27), column 7.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS, 1925 to 1930.

Draft Silicosis Scheme for the Scottish Plastering Industry.

THE Home Secretary announced on 20th July that, in response to an application from the Scottish Master Plasterers' Association he proposed to make a special scheme under Section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, as extended by the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Act, 1930, providing for compensation in respect of silicosis for workmen employed in the Scottish plastering industry. This scheme would supersede Various Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1931, so far as it ap to the Scottish plastering industry, and would provide for payment of compensation out of a special trade compensation fund, and erally would follow the lines of compensation schemes for the refractories and sandstone industries.*

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931. No. 345 (Refractories Industries), and No. 346 (Sandstone Industry). H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. each net

For the purposes of the scheme, the Scottish plastering industry defined to mean all the processes involving exposure to silica ast carried on in Scotland in or incidental to the preparation for dust carried on in Section of medicinal to the preparation for and application of—(a) lime or patent plaster or cement plaster finishes; (b) cement pre-cast products; (c) concrete construction; (d) granolithic or other trowel-finished paving surfaces. The draft scheme has been issued for the consideration of employers or others

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES ELECTRICITY DISTRICT ORDER, 1925.

REPRESENTATIVES OF WORKERS ON JOINT AUTHORITY.

THE Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that, as soon as may be after the 17th day of September, 1931, she will designate to the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority, in accordance with Section 2 (10) of Part I of the First Annex to the Schedule to the Section 2 (10) of Fart 1 of the First America to School 2 (10) of Fart 1 of the First America (10) of Fart 1 of the First America (10) of Fart 1 of the First London and Home Counties Electricity District Order, 1925, the employees' organisations having members in the employment of authorised undertakers in the district, in order that the organisations designated may choose two representatives of persons employed connection with the supply of electricity in the district to be

in connection with the supply of electricity in the district to be members of the Joint Authority.

Any employees' organisation which is desirous of being considered by the Minister for designation under the said Section 2 (10) should make application in writing to the Minister not later than the 17th day of September, 1931, on the form provided for the purpose, of which copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[Note.—The prices quoted are net, and do not include postage.] Note.—The prices quoted are not,

Accident Prevention.—Memorandum on the dangers attending

Accident Prevention.—Memorandum on the dangers attending

Accident Prevention.—In the prices quoted are not proved and provention. the use of gas-heated enamelling ovens, furnaces, etc. Form 1856 Home Office, Factory Department. (S.O. publication; price 1d.) CIVIL SERVICE.—Royal Commission on the Civil Service, 1929-31.
Report. (Cmd. 3909; price 3s. 6d.)

DUST SUPPRESSION IN ASBESTOS INDUSTRY.—Report on Conferences between employers and inspectors concerning methods for suppressing dust in asbestos textile factories. Home Office. (S.O. publication;

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS .- Annual Report of the Chief Inspector Factories and Workshops for the year 1930. Home Office. (Cmd. ; price 2s. 6d.)

HOUSING.—Housing policy in Europe. Cheap home building. studies and Reports, Series G. (Housing and Welfare) No. 3. Published in London for the International Labour Office by S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 5s.)

Mining.—Coal Mines Act, 1930. The working of schemes under Part I of the Act during the March quarter, 1931. Mines Department.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—Committee on National Expenditure. Report. (Cmd. 3920; price 4s.)

RAILWAY STAFF.—Railway Companies Staff. Return of (A) the number of persons employed by the railway companies of Great Britain during the week ended 7th March, 1931. (B) The rates of pay and the average weekly salary or wage of, and the average weekly payments to, certain selected grades, during the week ended 7th March, 1931, compared with the week ended 8th March, 1930. Ministry of Transport. S.O. publication: price 1s.).

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—Interim Report of Departmental ommittee on Regional Development. Ministry of Health. (Cmd.

Rent Restrictions Acts.—Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Rent Restrictions Acts. Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 3911; price 1s.) (See page 297.)

SILICOSIS.—Silicosis (Supplement). Resolutions adopted by the International Conference held at Johannesburg 13-27 August, 1930. Studies and Reports, Series F. (Industrial Hygiene) No. 13. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1930.)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The teaching of applied Chemistry. Educational Pamphlets, No. 85. (Industry Series, No. 10). Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—Unemployment problems in 1931, Studies repared by the International Labour Office in collaboration with Professors Ansiaux, Cole, Hahn and Hersch. Studies and Reports, eries C. (Employment and Unemployment) No. 16. (Published London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 6s.)

Ltd.; price 6s.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of June, 1931, with numerical index of decisions printed in 1931. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 6/1931. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (ii) Minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd and 34th days. Ministry of Lebes 1930, 200, 2016, 1916, 1917, 2019, 2 of Labour. (8.0. publications; price 3s. 6d., 1s. 3d., 2s., 2s., 2s., 1s., 3s. 6d., respectively.) (iii) Appendices to the minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Part I. Written evidence submitted by local authorities, public assistance officers, etc. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication, price 6s.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1931.

ADMIRALTY.

(Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.)

Chatham: Steelwork: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall; The Earl of Dudley Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Devonport:

Steel Rails, etc.: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—

Stoneware Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—

Great Yarmouth, R.N. Hospital: Heating Installation: Moorwoods, Ltd., London, S.E.—Pembroke, Llanion Pill Fuelling Depot:

Construction of Dolphins, etc.: The Horseley Bridge & Engineering

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Bedsteads: Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; H. Marlow, Ltd., Dudley; James Smith Bedstead Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Bottles, Air: The Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Calorifiers, Steam: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—
Compressor, Air, Details for Main Engine: Cammell, Laird & Co.,
Ltd., Birkenhead.—Compressors, L.P. Air: Reavell & Co., Ltd.,
Ipswich.—Cranes, Petrol Electric: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd.,
Ipswich.—De-aerators: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford;
G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Distemper, White: Paripan, Ltd.,
Egham.—Drills and Drill Sockets: A. A. Jones & Shipmlan, Ltd., Leicester; Thomas Chatwin, Ltd., Birmingham; Stalker Drill Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Easterbrook, Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.— Dynamometer: R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.—Equipment, Tooling, for Capstan Lathes: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.— Equipment, Web: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Fans, Ship Ventilating: Laurence, Scott & Electromotors, Ltd. Norwich; Mawdsley's, Ltd., Dursley; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham; W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Veritys, Ltd., Beckenham; W.H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—Flour: Paul Bros., Ltd., Birkenhead; E. Marriage & Son, Ltd., Felixstowe; Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. W. French & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Fuse Carriers: Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—Hammers, 15 cwt. Air: Davy Bros., Ltd., Sheffield.—Herrings, Tinned: Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.—Jam (Black Currant): Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.—Jam (Gooseberry): Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall.—Jam (Raspberry and Red Current): Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon.—Lathes, Screwcutting: John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Histon.—Lathes, Screwcutting: John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Lorry: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Southall.—Machines, Bending, Angle Bar: James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Machine, Boring, Drilling and Milling: George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Machines, Drilling, Radial: William Asquith, Ltd., Halifax; Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax.—Machine, Milling: Cunlifie & Croom, Ltd., Manchester; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley.—Nails, Iron and Steel: David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath; -Nails, Iron and Steel: David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Cordes (Dos Works), Ltd., Newport, Mon; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Hall & Rice, Ltd., West Bromwich; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Hall & Rice, Ltd., West Bromwich; Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington.—Oak, English: Darby Bros., Ltd., Beccles; J. D. Foster, Emsworth; John Stenning & Son, Ltd., East Grinstead.—Pinnace, Motor for: Ferry Engine Co., Southampton.—Pinnace, Motor and Pulling: Groves & Guttridge, Cowes.—Regulators, Feed Water: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Sausages, Tinned: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Sheets, Steel: J. Beardshaw & Son, Ltd., Sheffield.—Soap, Hard: J. Watson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Soap, Soft: Peter Lunt & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Soda Ash: The Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich.—Switchgear: Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—Switchboards and Spare Parts: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Telephone Exchange, Automatic, Extension to: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—Ties, White Tape: James Carr & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Timber for Cases: A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Trucks, Woolwich.—Hes, White Tape: James Carr & Sons, Ltd., Manchesters,

-Timber for Cases: A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Trucks,

1-ton: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Valves,

Fuel Spray: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—Valves, Silica, W/T:

Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Balham.—Waistbelts, Blue Web: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Water Closets: Shanks & Co., Ltd., Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Winches: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.—Wire Rope and Strand Steel: The Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham.—Zinc Cake: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London,

WAR OFFICE.

Batteries and Cells: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain) Ltd., London, N.; India Rubber, G.P. & Tel. Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—Bearskins: Hudson's Bay Co., London, E.C.—Boots, Ankle: Adams Bros. (Raunds) Ltd., Raunds; H. E. Willmott & Co., Ltd., Rushden.—Brushes, Hair: G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—Brushes, Polishing.—Davis, Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Brushes, Tooth: G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—Ghassis, 6-wheeled, Light: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Garner Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—Clothing for Royal Hospital, Chelsea: J. Hammond & Co. (1922). Ltd., Newcastle. Royal Hospital, Chelsea: J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Curtains, Mosquito: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.— Drawers, Brown, Cotton: I. & R. Morley, Heanor.—Drawers, Cellular: Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Duck, Cotton, Black: Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Swinton.—Gloves, Knitted: A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—Grinding Machines:

Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Helmet Bodies: Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead.—Lathes: Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Linen, White: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—Lockers, Steel: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Metal Rod (Copper Alloy): Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Milling Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Launch: H. B. Hornby & Co., Wallasey.—Pack Saddlery: S. Hunter & Co., Walsall.—Petrol Storage Tanks: Thompson Bros. (Bilston), Ltd., Bilston.—Rotary Washer: W. H. A. Robertson & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Serge, White Lining: Elworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington.—Shirts, Angola, Blue: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale: M. Bertish & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., London, E.C.—Steel Bars: W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Mild: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steel Rails, Fishplates, etc.: Wm. Jones, Ltd., London, E.C.—Stereoscopes, Topographical: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—Stoves, Ranges, Boilers, etc.: Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Condon, E.C.—Stereoscopes, Topographical: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Condon, E.C.—Stereoscopes, Topographical: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Condon, E.C.—Stereoscopes, Topographical: Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; General Surgical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Savory & Moore (1928), Ltd., London, W.—Targets, Landscape: J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.C.—T.N.T.: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Ardeer; Athole G. Allen & Co., Stockton-on-Tees.—Tractors, 6-wheel Drive, and Bodies: Four Wheel Drive Motors, Ltd., Slough.—Tyres and Tubes: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Colchester, Artificers' Work: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Dover, Artificers' Work: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Dover, Re-roofing of Sheds: James Bros., Swansea. Shorncliffe, Artificers' Work: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Dover, Ltd., Dover. Dover Castle, Improve Married Soldiers' Quarters: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Dover Castle, Improve Married Soldiers' Quart

AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; Peto & Radford, London, S.W.—Aircraft: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucelecote; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Engine Installation: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft, Experimental Work: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft, Modifications: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Overhaul: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft, Reconditioning: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.—Aircraft, Repairs: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft, Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Handley Page, Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft, Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Wingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Vickers (Aviation), Limited, Weybridge.—Aircraft, Steel Wings: Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Work on: Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Air Speed Indicators: Smith's Aircraft Instruments (Branch of S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd.), London, N.W.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Aviation Fuel: Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Batteries: C. A. Vandervell, Ltd., London, S. W. Switchgear: (North Weald and Henlow): Geo. Ellison, Ltd., Bath. Home for Nursing Sisters (Uxbridge): W. S. Try, Cowley, Uxbridge. New Pier (Felixstowe): Christiani & Nielson, London, S.W. Switchgear

Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Exhaust Manifolds: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul: Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927), Ltd., London, S.W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Repairs: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Test Benches: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry:—Flexible Drives: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Generators: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—Generator Windmills: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—Hangars, Repair: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Jackets, Uniform: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Jackets, Lifesaving: Geo. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Linen Fabric, Solid: Doagh Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; Uister Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Mooring Buoys: Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.—Overall Tracks: Taskers of Andover, Ltd., Andover.—Pantaloons: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Parachutes: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—Pressure Gauges, Oil: J. Tomey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Radiators and Gases, Aircraft: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Sheets, Cotton: G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester.—Shoes, Canvas: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Signal Cartridges: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Roslin, Midlothian.—Timber, B.G. Pine: Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., London, W.C.; Lenanton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; M. L. Meyer, Ltd., London, W.C.—Uniform Clothing, Khaki Drill: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Wire, Steel: John Shaw, Ltd., Sheffield.

August, 1931.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Antifouling Composition: Red Hand Compositions Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Boiler: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—Boots: Tebbutt & Hall, Ltd., Raunds.—Buckets: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Buffers: A.B.C. Coupler & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cables: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cattle Dip: Cooper McDougall & Robertson Ltd., London, S.E.—Cattle
Dip: Cooper McDougall & Robertson Ltd. Berkhamsted.—Cement:
Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Imperial Chemical
Industries, Ltd, Casebourne & Co. (1926), Ltd., London, S.W.—
Clothing: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Coal: Mann, George & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Copper Wire: T. Bolton & Sons Ltd., London, W.—Cotton Waste: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester Cotton Wool: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Cranes: Clyde Crane & Engineering Co., Ltd., Mossend.—Cyanogas "A" Dust: Cyanamid Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—Explosives: Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Eyelets: C. Whatmough, Ltd., Manchester.—Galvanised Sheets: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Wirral.—Generating Sets: A. Lyon & Co., London, E.C.

—Ice-making Plant: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—Insulators: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Laminated Springs: Steel Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield.—Lighting Outfits: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Linotype Machine: Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—Lorry: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—Meter Fittings: Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—Neosalvarsan: Fittings: Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—Neosalvarsan Bayer Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—Paint: J. Dampney & Co. Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; The Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London E.C.—Paper: North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclared E.C.—Paper: North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclared E.C.—Paper: North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclared E.C.—Paper: North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclared E.C.—Paper: North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclared E.C.—Paper: North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclared E.C.—Paper: North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclared E.C.—Paper: North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclared E.C.—Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballycl Olives Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Bury; Reed & Smith, Ltd., London, E.C.—Pipes: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Quinine Bisulphate: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Rails and Olives Fishplates: British (Guest, Keen & Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Reconditioning R.R.S. "Discovery II": R. H. Green & Silley Weir, Ltd., London, E.—Relays: Westinghouse Brake S.S. Co., Ltd., London, N.—Screening Plant: Head, Wrightson & Co Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Sluice Valves: J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse.—Spare Parts: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Stationery: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steam Rollers: Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.— Steel Plates: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Poles: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steelwork: British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Horseley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Motherwell; Horseley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham; F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Surgical Instruments: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—Tabloids: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.—Telephone Repeaters: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Timber: C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—Tractor: Rd. Garrett & Sons, Ltd., Leiston.—Tubing: Ed. Smith, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Type Caster: Williams Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.—Typewriters: Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Weighing Machines: H. Pooley & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—X-Ray Apparatus: Schall & Sons, London, W.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cardboards: Wiggins Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn.—Cloth, Tracing: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Envelopes: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Millington & Son, Ltd., London, N.—Ink, Duplicating: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.—Millboards: Jacksons Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End, Bucks.—Motor Haulage: George Ashworth, Rochdale.—Paper of Various Descriptions: Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., Denny; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet.

Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 345 (1931). Printing and Selling the Cause Lists, etc.; Posters (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries); 1,000,000 Booklets "Driver's Licence": Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Shop Window Cards, 50,000 each of S.W.C. 17 and 18: David Allen Printing Co., (London), Ltd., London, S.W. Contract Labels (10,000 each of 20 sorts); 32,800 eopies Map of New Zealand: Dobson, Molle, Ltd., Edinburgh. Posters (British Industries Fair): Jarrold & Sons, Ltd., Norwich. 94,000 copies "Infantry Training," Vol. II, 1931: Webb, Son & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Toilet Rolls: J. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Typewriters: Bar-Lock (1925) Co., Nottingham; Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd., Leicester; Oliver Typewriter (Sales) Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Waste Paper (London): The London Waste Paper Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Coventry; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Phœnix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Wireless: International Marine Radio Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Rees Mace Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.—Bodies for Motor Vehicles: Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Wm. & Thos. Robson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Boxes, Packing: A. Bridgman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable: Connollys (Blackley) Ltd., Manchester; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Cells, Secondary: Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking.—Charging Sets: New Pelapone Engine Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—Chassis: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commerical Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—Coils, Loading: General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cotton Materials: Cottrill & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester: Gould & Co., Bacup; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester: Gould & Co., Bacup; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester: Gould & Co., Bacup; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester: Hoyle & Smith, Ltd., Manchester.—Fittings, Electric Light: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—Vydrometers: W. A. E. Busby, London, E.C.—Insulators: Bullers, Ltd., Milton, Staffs.—Jelly, Petroleum: Barrett, Tagart & Gotts, Ltd., Milton, Staffs.—Jelly, Petroleum: Barrett, Tagart & Gotts, Ltd., Milton, Staffs.—Jelly, Petroleum: Barrett, Tagart & Gotts, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lugs, Ltd., Birmingham.—Spindies, etc.: Bert Birks & Loo, Cradley Heath; Bullers, Ltd., Birmingham: Sons, London, S.E.—Saddles, Bicycle: Gough & Co. (Saddles), Ltd., Birmingha

Boilers: Birmingham (Fordrough Lane Stores Depot): Edward Bennis & Co., Ltd., Bolton.—Gabling, Loading Coils and Terminations: Belfast—Donaghadee; Ayr—Stranraer; Stranraer—Port Kail and Knock Bay: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Conduits, Laying: Thornton Heath, Surrey (London Road and Thornton Road); Manor House, Finsbury Park, N.: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Tottenham High Road, N.: Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Didsbury—Northenden (Manchester); Walkden (Manchester): William Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. High Street, Notting Hill Gate (W.); Shepherd's Bush—Acorn (Acton, W.): Greig and Matthews, London, E.C. St. Pancras; Canning Town Bridge (London, E.); St. Helens (East Side and Haydock); Stevenage—Hitchin—Letchworth—Baldock; Popesgrove Exchange Area (Whitton Road, &c.); Birmingham (Midland)—Dudley; West Bromwich, Tipton and Blackheath: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Bury St. Edmunds; Plymstock (Devon): The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Hornsey, etc.; Willesden, etc.; Colindale—Kingsbury (London, N.W.); Hayes—Canal Bridge: O. C. Summers, London, N. Yeovil—Dorchester (Sections I to III): Stephen Ambrose, Ltd., Bath. Lisburn (co. Antrim): Thornleys (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton. Taunton—Minehead (Sections I to III); Stanford-le-Hope (Essex): Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Wolverhampton—Bilston, etc.; Belfast—Newtownards—Bangor—Donaghadee (Bangor Portion): Moore & Rowley, Birmingham. Yateley (Hants); Western—Palace Gate (London): Alexander Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Rushlake Green and Dane Hill (Sussex); Midsomer Norton: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham.—Electric Lighting and Power Wiring: Mayfair Automatic Telephone Exchange: Pinching and Walton, London, E.C.—Telephone Exchange Pinching and Walton, London, E.C.—Telephone Exchange (London, E.C.); Holborn (London, W.C.); Metropolitan (London, E.C.); [Bishopsgate (London, E.C.); Primrose (London, N.W.); Monument (London, E.C.); Holborn (London, W.C.); Metropolitan (London, E.C.);

W.C. Sheffield Central; Maida Vale (London, W.); Pollards (London, S.W.); Springfield (Birmingham Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Springfield: The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries; English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. Portslade (Brighton Multi-Office Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. Blackheath (Birmingham Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: Bilston (Wolverhampton Multi-Exchange Area); Pinner (Middlesex): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Wolverhampton, Bilston and Pinner: The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries; The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator Sets and Ringing Machines. Welbeck (London, W.); Fulham (London, S.W.); Rochdale; Temple Bar (London, W.C.); Sloane; Bermondsey; Southend-on-Sea; Newcastle Central: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Moss Side (Manchester); Linthorpe (Middlesbrough); Birmingham (Victoria): The General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Newcastle on-Tyne; Jedburgh; Edinburgh: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.

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